A

Short Introduction

OF

GRAMMAR

Generally to be used.

COMPILED

And set forth for the bringing up all those that intend to attain to the

KNOWLEDGE

of the

LATIN TONGUE.

LONDON,

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TO THE READER.

TO exhort every man to the learning of Grammar that intendeth to attain to the understanding of the tongues, (wherein is contained a great treasure of wisdom and knowledge) it would seem much vain and little needful; for as much as it is to be known, that nothing can surely be ended, whose beginning is either feeble or faulty; and no building be perfect, whereas the foundation and ground-work is ready to fall, and unable to uphold the burden of the frame. Wherefore it were better for the thing it self, and more profitable for the learner to understand how he may best come to that which he ought most necessarily to have; and to learn the plainest way of obtaining that which must be his best and certainest guide, both of reading and speaking, than to fall in doubt of the goodness and necessity thereof, which I doubt whether he shall more lament that lacketh, or esteem that he hath it: and whether he shall oftner stumble at trifles and be deceived in light matters, when he hath it not; or judge truly and faithfully of divers weighty things when he hath it. The which hath seemed to many very hard to compass aforetime, because that they who professed this art of teaching Grammar, did teach divers Grammars, and not one: and if by chance they taught one Grammar, yet they did it diversly, and so could not doe it all best; because there is but one best nesse not only in every thing, but also in the manner of every thing.

As for the diversity of Grammars, it is well and profitably taken away by the Kings Majesties wisdom; who foreseeing the inconvenience, and favourably providing the remedy, caused one kind of Grammar by sundry learned men to be diligently drawn, and so to be set out onely: every where to be taught for the use of learners, and for avoiding the hurt in changing of school-masters.

The variety of teaching is divers yet, and always will be, for that every school-master liketh that he knoweth, and seeth not the use of that he knoweth not, and therefore judgeth that the most sufficient way, which he seeth to be the readiest mean, and perfectest kind, to bring a learner to have a through knowledge therein.

Wherefore it is not amiss, if one seeing by tryal an easier and readier way than the common sort of teachers do, would say what he hath proved, and of the commodity allowed: that others not knowing the same, might by experience prove the like: and then by plain reasonable judge the like: not hereby excluding the better way when it is found: but in the mean season forbidding the worse.

The first and chiefest point is, that the diligent Master make not the Scholler hate too much, but that he in continuance and diligence of teaching, make him to rehearse so, that while he hath perfectly that which is behind, he suffer him not to go forward for this posting hast

overthroweth and hurteth a great sort of wits, and cast them into an amazedness, when they know not how they shall either go forward or backward, but stick fast, as one pounged that cannot tell what to do or which way to turn him: and then the Master thinketh the Schollar to be a dullard: and the Schollar thinketh the thing to be uneasie, and too hard for his wit: and the one hath an evil opinion of the other, when oftentimes it is neither, but in the kind of teaching. Wherefore the best and chiefest point throughly to be kept, is that the Schollar have in mind so perfectly that which he hath learned, and understand it so, that not onely it be not a stop for him, but also a light and help unto the residue that followeth. This shall be the Masters ease, and the childs incouragyng: when the one shall see his labour take good effect, and thereby in teaching be less tormented, and the other shall think the thing the easier, and so with more gladness be ready to go about the same.

In going forward, let him have of every declension of Nouns and conjugation of verbs, so many several examples, as they pass them, that it may seem to the schoolmaster, no word in the Latin tongue to be so hard for that part, as the Schollar shall not be able praiseably to enter into the forming thereof. And surely the multitude of examples (if the easiest and commonest be taken first. And so come to the stranger and harder) must needs bring this profit withal, that the Schollar shall best understand, and surest conceive the reason of the rules, and best be acquainted with the fashion of the tongue. Wherein it is profitable, not onely that he can orderly decline his Noun and his Verb; but every way, forward, backward, by cases, by persons; that neither case of Noun, nor person of Verb can be required, that he cannot without stop or study tell. And untill this time I count not the Schollar perfect, nor ready to go any further till he hath this already learned.

This when he can perfectly do, and hath learned every part: not by rote, but by reason, and is more cunning in the understanding of the thing, than in rehearsing of the words (which is not past a quarter of a years diligence, or very little more to a painfull and diligent man, if the Schollar have a mean wit) then let him pass to the Concords, to know the agreement of parts among themselves, with like way and diligence as is afore-described.

Where in plain and simply examples, and continual rehearsal of things learned, and especially the daily declining of a verb, and turning him into all fashions, shall make the great and heavy labour so easie and so pleasant for the framing of sentences, that it will be rather a delight unto them, that they be able to do well, than pain in searching of an unused and unacquainted thing.

When these Concords be well known unto them (an easie and pleasant pain, if the fore-grounds be well and throughly beaten in) let them

them not continue in learning of the rules orderly, as they ly in their Syntax, but rather learn some pretty book, wherein is contained not only the eloquence of the tongue, but also a good plain lesson of honesty and godlines, and thereof take some little sentence as it lyeth, and learn to make the same first out of English into Latin, not seing the book of construing it thereupon. And if there fall any necessary rule of the Syntax to be known, then to learn it as the occasion of the sentence giveth cause that day, which sentence once made well, and as nigh as may be with the words of the book, then to take the book and construe it, and so shall he be less troubled with the parsing of it, and easliest carry his lesson in mind.

And although it was said before, that the Schollars should learn but a little at once, it is not meant that when the Master hath heard them a while, he should let them alone (for that were more negligence for both parts) but I would all their time they be at School, they should never be idle, but alwayes occupied in a continual rehearsing and looking back again to those things they have learned, and be more bound to keep well their old, than to take forth any new.

Thus if the Master occupy them, he shall se a little lesson take a great deal of time; and diligently enquiring and examining of the parts and the rules, not to be done so quickly and speedily as it might be thought to be, within a while, by this use, the Schollar shall be brought to a good kind of readines of making, to the which if there be adjoyned some use of speaking (which must necessarily be had) he shall be brought past the wearisome bitternes of his learning.

A great help to further this readines of making and speaking, shall be, if the Master give him an English book, and cause him ordinarily every day to turn some part into Latin. This exercise cannot be done without his rules, and therefore both establish them, and groun them surely in his mind for readines, and maketh him more able to speak suddenly, whensoever any present occasion is offered for the same. And it both help his learning more a great deal to turn out of English into Latin, than on the contrary.

Furthermore, we se many can understand Latin, that cannot speak it, and when they read the Latin word in the book, can tell you the English thereof at any time; but when they have laid away their book, they cannot contrariwise tell you for the English the Latin again, whensoever you will ask them. And therefore this exercise helpeth this fore well, and maketh those words which he understandeth, to be readier by use unto him, and so perfecteth him in the tong at handsomely.

These precepts well kept, will bring a man clean past the use of this Grammar-book, and make him as ready as his book, and so mete to further things; wherof it were out of season to give precepts here,

and therefore this may be for this purpose, enough, which to good Schoolmasters, and skilful, is not so needful; to other meaner and less practised it may be, not only worth the labour of reading, but also of the using.

An Advertisement to the Reader.

IN this Edition, for the greater profit and ease both of Master and Schollar, in the English Rules, and in the Latin Syntax, those words wherein the force of each example lieth, are noted with letters and figures, where need is: the governor, director, or guider, or that which is in place of it, with an [a]; the governed, or that which is guided by it, with [b]: or if there be more governors, the first with [a], the second with [aa]: and so if more governeds, the first with [b], the second with [bb]: and sometimes, the order is directed by [a],[b],[c]: or by figures, and words of the same, or such like nature, coupled together with little strokes between, so much as may be. That so in saying the ensamples, the children may (where or when the Master pleaseth) render again, only those words which are the ensample: as saying, *Quis nisi* [b] *mentis* [a] *inops oblatum respuat aurum?* may repeat again, [a] *inops* [b] *mentis*. So throughout all the Latin rules, for better understanding thereof, and for a short repetition, when the Master pleaseth, the sums of all the rules are set down, either in the words before the rule, or in the margin, that so they may be chained together briefly, and make perfect sense.

The

The Latin letters are thus written.

The capital letters.

A B C D E F G H J I K L M N O P Q
R S T V U X Y Z.

A B C D E F G H J I K L M N O P
Q R S T V U X Y Z.

The ſmall letters.

a b c d e f g h j i k l m n o p q r ſ s t
v u x y z.

a b c d e f g h j i k l m n o p q r ſ s t
v u x y z.

Letters are divided into Vowels and Conſonants.

A Vowel is a letter which maketh a full and perfect ſound of it ſelf; and there are five in number: namely, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*; whereunto is added the Greek Vowel *y*.

A Conſonant is a letter which muſt needs be ſounded with a Vowel, as *b* with *e*. And all the letters, except the Vowels are Conſonants.

A Syllable is the pronouncing of one letter or more with one breath: as, *A-ve*.

A Diphthong is the ſound of two Vowels in one ſyllable; and of them there be four in number, namely, *æ*, *œ*, *au*, *eu*; whereunto is added *ei*: as, *Æneas*, *cœna*, *audio*, *euge*, *hei*.

Inſtead of æ and œ we commonly do pronounce *e*.

The Greek letters are thus written.

The capital letters.

Α Β Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ
Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω.

The ſmall letters.

α β γ δ ε ζ η ϑ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ ς σ τ
υ φ χ ψ ω.

PRE-

PRECATIO.

DOmine Pater, cœli ac terræ Effector, qui liberaliter tribuis ſapientiam omnibus eam cum fiduciâ abs te petentibus, exorna ingenii mei bonitatem, quam cum cæteris naturæ viribus mihi infudiſti, lumine divinæ gratiæ tuæ; ut non modo quæ ad cognoſcendum te & Servatorem noſtrum Dominum Jeſum valeant, intelligam, ſed etiam ita mente & voluntate perſequar, & indies benignitate tua, tum doctrina tum pietate proficiam, ut qui efficis omnia in omnibus, in me reſplendeſcere dona tua facias, ad gloriam ſempiternam immortalis Majeſtatis tuæ. AMEN.

A PRAYER.

OAlmighty Lord and merciful Father, Maker of Heaven and Earth, which of thy free liberality giveſt wisdom abundantly to all that with faith and full aſſurance aſk it of thee, beautifie by the light of thy heavenly grace the towardneſs of my wit, the which with all powers of nature thou haſt pouzed into me; that I may not only underſtand thoſe things which may effectually bring me to the knowledge of thee and the Lord Jeſu our Saviour, but alſo with my whole heart and will, conſtantly follow the ſame, and receive daily increaſe through thy bountiful goodneſs towards me, as well in good life as doctrine: ſo that thou which workeſt all things in all creatures, mayeſt make thy gracious benefits ſhine in me, to the endleſs glory and honor of thine immortal Majeſty. So be it.

¶ An

¶ An Introduction of the Eight parts of Latin ſpeech.

IN ſpeech be theſe eight parts following:

Noun,	declined.	Adverb,	undeclined.
Pronoun,		Conjunction,	
Verb,		Prepoſition,	
Participle,		Interjection.	

Of a Noun.

A Noun is the name of a thing that may be ſeen, felt, heard or underſtood: as the name of my hand in Latin, is manus: the name of an houſe, is domus: the name of goodneſs, is bonitas. A Noun.

Of Nouns, ſome be Subſtantives, and ſome be Adjectives. Nouns of two ſorts.

A Noun Subſtantive is that ſtandeth by himſelf, and requireth not another word to be joyned with him to ſhew his ſignification: as, Homo *a man*; And it is declined with one article: as, Hic magiſter, *a maſter*: or elſe with two at the moſt; as, Hic & hæc parens, *a father or mother*. A Noun Subſtantive.

A Noun Adjective is that cannot ſtand by it ſelf in reaſon or ſignification, but requireth to be joyned with another word: as, Bonus, *good*, Pulcher, *fair*. And it is declined either with three terminations: as, Bonus, bona, bonum: or elſe with three articles: as, Hic hæc & hoc Fœlix, *Happy*: Hic & hæc Levis, & hoc Leve, *Light*. A Noun Adjective.

A Noun Subſtantive either is Proper to the thing that it betokeneth: as, Edvardus is my proper name: or elſe is common to more: as, Homo is a common name to all men. Two kinds of Nouns Subſtantives.

Numbers.

An Introduction of the

Numbers of Nouns.

IN Nouns be two Numbers, the Singular and the Plural. The Singular number speaketh but of one: as, Lapis, *a stone*. The Plural number speaketh of more than one: as, Lapides, *stones*.

Cases of Nouns.

NOuns be declined with six cases, Singularly and Plurally: the Nominative, the Genitive, the Dative, the Accusative, the Vocative, and the Ablative.

Nominative case. The Nominative case cometh before the Verb, and answereth to this question, Who or What? as, Magister docet, *The Master teacheth*.

Genitive. The Genitive case is known by this token *Of*, and answereth to this question, Whose, or Where of? as, Doctrina Magistri, *The learning of the Master*.

Dative. The Dative case is known by this token *To*, and answereth to this question, To whom, or To what? as, Do librum Magistro, *I give a book to the Master*.

Accusative. The Accusative case followeth the Verb, and answereth to this question, Whom or What? as, Amo Magistrum, *I love the Master*.

Vocative. The Vocative case is known by calling or speaking to: as, O Magister, *O Master*.

Ablative. The Ablative case is commonly joyned with Prepositions serving to the Ablative case: as, De Magistro, *Of the Master*. Coram Magistro, *Before the Master*.

Also In, With, Through, For, From, By, and Than, after the Comparative degree, be signs of the Ablative case.

Articles.

Eight parts of Speech.

Articles.

ARticles are borrowed of the Pronoun, and be thus declined.

Singulariter	*Nominat. hic, hæc, hoc.*	Pluraliter	*Nominat. hi, hæ, hæc.*
	Genitivo hujus.		*G. horum, harum, horum.*
	Dativo huic.		*Dativo his.*
	Accuſ. hunc, hanc, hoc.		*Accuſ. hos, has, hæc.*
	Vocativo caret.		*Vocativo caret.*
	Ablativo hoc, hac, hoc.		*Ablativo his.*

Genders of Nouns.

GEnders of Nouns be ſeven: the Maſculine, the Feminine, the Neuter, the Commune of two, the Commune of three, the Doubtful, and the Epicene.

The Maſculine Gender is declined with this article Hic: as, Hic vir, *a Man.*

The Feminine Gender is declined with this article Hæc: as, Hæc mulier, *a Woman.*

The Neuter Gender is declined with this article Hoc: as, Hoc ſaxum, *a Stone.*

The Commune of two is declined with Hic and Hæc: as, Hic & hæc parens, *a Father or mother.*

The Commune of three is declined with Hic hæc and hoc: as, Hic, hæc & hoc fœlix, *Happy.*

The Doubtful Gender is declined with Hic or hæc: as, Hic vel hæc dies, *a Day.*

The Epicene Gender is declined with one article, and under that one article both kinds are ſignified: as, Hic paſſer, *a Sparrow.* Hæc aquila, *an Eagle,* both he and ſhe.

The

An Introduction of the

The declensions of Nouns.

There be five declensions of Nouns.

I. The first is when the Genitive and Dative case singular end in æ. The Accusative in am. The Vocative like the Nominative, the Ablative in a. The Nominative plural in æ. The Genitive in arum. The Dative in is. The Accusative in as. The Vocative like the Nominative. The Ablative in is.

As in example.

Hæc mensa. Hic Poeta. Hic & hæc verna.	Singulariter	*Nominat. hæc musa.*	Pluraliter	*Nominativo hæ musæ.*
		Gen. hujus musæ.		*Gen. harum musarum.*
		Dativo huic musæ.		*Dativo his musis.*
		Accus. hanc musam.		*Accusat. has musas.*
		Vocativo ô musa.		*Vocativo ô musæ.*
		Abla. ab hac musâ.		*Ablat. ab his musis.*

Note. Note that Filia and Nata, do make the Dative and the Ablative plural in is or in abus. Also Dea, Mula, Equa, Liberta, make the Dative and the Ablative case plural in abus only.

II. The second is when the Genitive singular ends in i. The Dative in o. The Accusative in um. The Vocative for the most part like the Nominative, the Ablative in o. The Nominative plural in i. The Genitive in orum. The Dative in is. The Accusative in os. The Vocative like the Nominative: The Ablative in is.

As in example.

Hic vir. Hic liber. Hæc olus. Hic locus.	Singulariter	*Nom. hic magister.*	Pluraliter	*Nominat. hi magistri.*
		Gen. hujus magistri.		*Gborum magistrorum.*
		Dat. huic magistro.		*Dativo his magistris.*
		Ac. hunc magistrum.		*Accus. hos magistros.*
		Vocat. ô magister.		*Vocativo ô magistri.*
		Ab. ab hoc magistro.		*Abl. ab his magistris.*

Note. Here is to be noted, that when the Nominative endeth in us, the vocative shall end in e: as, Nomi-

nativo

nativo hic Dominus, Vocativo ô Domine; **Except** Deus, **that maketh** ô Deus, **and** Filius **that maketh** ô Fili.

When the Nominative endeth in ius, **if it be a proper name of a man, the Vocative shall end in** i; **as**, Nominativo Hic Georgius, Vocativo ô Georgi. Note.

Also these Nouns following, make their Vocative in e **or in** us; **as**, Agnus, lucus, vulgus, populus, chorus, fluvius.

Note also that all Nouns of the Neuter Gender of what declension soever they be, have the Nominative, the Accusative, and the Vocative alike in both numbers, and in the plural number they end all in a, **as in example.**

Singulariter	*Nom. hoc regnum.*	Pluraliter	*Nominat. hæc regna.*	Hoc dannum.
	Gen. hujus regni.		*Gen. horum regnorum.*	Hoc malum.
	Dat. huic regno.		*Dativo his regnis.*	Hoc verbum.
	Accuſ. hoc regnum.		*Accuſat. hæc regna.*	
	Voc. ô regnum.		*Vocativo ô regna.*	
	Abl. ab hoc regno.		*Ablat. ab his regnis.*	

Except Ambo **and** Duo, **which make the Neuter gender in** o, **and be thus declined.**

Pluraliter
Nominativo Ambo, ambæ, ambo.
Genitivo Amborum, ambarum, amborum.
Dativo Ambobus, ambabus, ambobus.
Accuſativo Ambos, ambas, ambo.
Vocativo Ambo, amba, ambo.
Ab. Ambobus, ambabus, ambobus. **Likewiſe** Duo.

III. **The third is when the Genitive ſingular endeth in is: The Dative in** i: **The Accuſative in** em, **and ſometime in** im, **and ſometime in both: The Vocative like the Nominative: The Ablative in** e **or** i, **and ſometime in both: The Nominative plural in** es: **The Genitive in** um, **and ſometime in** ium: **The Dative in** bus: **The Accuſative in** es: **The Vocative like the Nominative: The Ablative in** bus.

Hic pater.
Hic panis.
Hoc opus.
Hoc caput.
Hæc nubes.
Hic vel hæc bubo.
Hæc virtus.
Hoc animal.
Hoc cubile.
Hoc calcar.

As in Example.

Singulariter	*Nom. hic lapis.*	Pluraliter	*Nom. hi lapides.*
	Gen. hujus lapidis.		*Gen. horum lapidum.*
	Dativo huic lapidi.		*Dat. his lapidibus.*
	Accuſ. hunc lapidem.		*Accuſ. hos lapides.*
	Vocativo ô lapis.		*Vocativo ô lapides.*
	Ablat. ab hoc lapide.		*Ab. ab his lapidibus.*

Singulariter	*No. hic & hæc parens.*	Pluraliter	*No. hi & hæ parentes.*
	Gen. hujus parentis.		*Gen. horum & harum (parentum.*
	Dativo huic parenti.		*Dat. his parentibus.*
	Acc. hunc & hanc parentem.		*Ahos & has parentes.*
	Voc. ô parens. (rente.		*Voc. ô parentes.*
	Abl. ab hoc & hac pa-		*Ab. ab his parentibus*

I V. The fourth is when the Genitive caſe ſingular endeth in us. The Dative in ui. The Accuſative in um. The Vocative like the Nominative. The Ablative in u. The Nominative plural in us. The Genitive in uum. The Dative in ibus. The Accuſative in us. The Vocative like the Nominative. The Ablative in ibus.

As in Example.

Hic gradus.
Hæc porticus.
Hoc cornu.

Singulariter	*Nom. hæc manus.*	Pluraliter	*Nominat. hæ manus.*
	Gen. hujus manus.		*Ge. harum manuum.*
	Dat. huic manui.		*Dat. his manibus.*
	Accuſ. hanc manum.		*Accuſ. has manus.*
	Vocat. ô manus.		*Vocat. ô manus.*
	Ab. ab hac manu.		*Ab. ab his manibus.*

V. The fifth is when the Genitive and Dative caſe ſingular do end in ei. The Accuſative in em. The Vocative like the Nominative. The Ablative in e. The Nominative plural in es. The Genitive in erum. The Dative in ebus. The Accuſative in es. The Vocative like the Nominative. The Ablative in ebus.

As in Example.

Singulariter	*Nom. hic meridies.*	Pluraliter	*Nom. hi meridies.*	Hæc res.
	Gen. hujus meridiei.		*G. horum meridierum.*	Hæc fa-cies.
	Dat. huic meridiei.		*Dat. his meridiebus.*	
	Ac. hunc meridiem.		*Accuſ. hos meridies.*	Hæc acies.
	Voc. ô meridies.		*Vocat. ô meridies.*	
	Ab. ab hoc meridie.		*Ab. ab his meridiebus.*	

Note that all Nouns of the fifth declenſion be of the feminine gender, except meridies and dies.

The declining of Adjectives.

A Noun adjective of three terminations, is thus declined, after the firſt and ſecond declenſion.

Singulariter	*N. bonus, bona, bonum.*	Pluraliter	*Nom. boni, bonæ, bona.*	Niger, a, um.
	Gen. boni, bonæ, boni.		*G. bonorum, bonarum,*	Tardus,
	Dat. bono, bonæ, bono.		*Dat. bonis. (bonorum.*	a, um.
	A. bonum, bonam, bonũ.		*Ac. bonos, bonas, bona.*	Satur, a, um.
	Vo. bone, bona, bonum.		*Voc. boni, bonæ, bona.*	
	Ab. bono, bona, bono.		*Ablativo bonis.*	

There are beſides theſe, certain Nouns adjectives of another manner of declining, which make the Genitive caſe ſingular in ius, and the Dative in i: which be theſe that follow, with their compounds. An exception.

Singulariter	*No. unus, una, unum.*	Pluraliter	*Nom. uni, unæ, una.*	
	Genitivo unius.		*Gen. unorum, unarum,*	
	Dativo uni.		*Dat. unis. (unorum.*	
	A. unum, unam, unum.		*Acc. unos, unas, una.*	
	Voc. une, una, unum.		*Voc. uni, unæ, una.*	
	Ab. uno, una, uno.		*Ablativo unis.*	

Note that unus, a, um, hath not the plural number, but when it is joyned with a word that lacketh the ſingular number: as, Unæ literæ, Una mœnia. Note.

In like manner be declined totus, ſolus, and alſo ullus, alius, alter, uter, and neuter: ſaving that theſe five laſt rehearſed lack the Vocative caſe. Alius hath aliud neut.

A noun Adjective of three Articles is thus declined, after the third declension.

Ingens. Solers. Capax. Vetus.

Singulariter	*Nomina. hic hæc & hoc felix.*	Pluraliter
	Gen. hujus felicis.	*Nom. hi & hæ felices, & hæc felicia.*
	Dat. huic felici.	*Gen. horum, harum & horum felicium.*
	A. hunc & hanc felicem & hoc felix.	*Dat. his felicibus.*
	Vocat. ô felix.	*Ac. hos & has felices, & hæc felicia.*
	Ab. ab hoc hac & hoc felice, vel felici.	*Vo. ô felices, & ô felicia.*
		Ablat. ab his felicibus.

Levis & leve. Celer celeris & celere. Melior & melius.

Singulariter	*No. hic & hæc triſtis & hoc triſte.*	Pluraliter
	Gen. hujus triſtis.	*Nom. hi & hæ triſtes, & hæc triſtia.*
	Dat. huic triſti.	*Gen. horum harum & horum triſtium.*
	Ac. hunc & hanc triſtem, & hoc triſte.	*Dat. his triſtibus.*
	V. ô triſtis, & ô triſte.	*Acc. hos & has triſtes, & hæc triſtia.*
	Ablat. ab hoc hac & hoc triſti.	*V. ô triſtes, & ô triſtia.*
		Ab. ab his triſtibus.

Compariſon of Nouns.

Adjectives whoſe ſignification may increaſe or be diminiſhed, may form compariſon.

Three degrees of compariſon. The Poſitive. The comparative.

There be three degrees of Compariſon: The Poſitive, the Comparative and the Superlative.

The Poſitive betokeneth the thing abſolutely without exceſs: as, Durus, *Hard.*

The Comparative ſomewhat exceedeth his Poſitive in ſignification: as, Durior, *Harder.* And it is formed of the firſt caſe of his Poſitive that endeth in i, by putting thereto or and us: as of Duri, hic & hæc durior, & hoc durius: of Triſti, hic & hæc triſtior, & hoc triſtius: of Dulci, hic & hæc dulcior, & hoc dulcius.

The Superlative.

The Superlative exceedeth his poſitive in the high-

highest degree: as, Duriſſimus, *Hardeſt.* And it is formed of the firſt caſe of his Poſitive that endeth in i, by putting thereto ſ, and ſimus, as of Duri, duriſſimus, of Triſti triſtiſſimus, of Dulci dulciſſimus.

From theſe general rules are excepted theſe that follow: Bonus, melior, optimus. Malus, pejor, peſſimus. Magnus, major, maximus. Parvus, minor, minimus. Multus plurimus, multa plurima, multum plus plurimum. Exception. Ater. Teter. Acer.

And if the poſitive end in er, the Superlative is formed of the Nominative caſe by putting to rimus: as, Pulcher, pulcherrimus.

Alſo theſe nouns ending in lis, make the Superlative by changing lis into limus: as, Humilis, humillimus: Similis, ſimillimus: Facilis, facillimus: Gracilis, gracillimus: Agilis, agillimus: Docilis, docillimus.

All other nouns ending in lis do follow the general rule aforegoing: as, Utilis, utiliſſimus.

Alſo if a vowel come before us, it is compared by Magis and Maximè: as, Pius, magis pius, maximè pius. Aſſiduus, magis aſſiduus, maximè aſſiduus. Igneus. Impius. Arduus. Strenuus.

OF THE PRONOUN.

A Pronoun is a part of ſpeech much like to a Noun: which is uſed in ſhewing or rehearſing.

There be fifteen Pronouns, Ego, tu, ſui, ille, ipſe, iſte, hic, is, meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, veſter, noſtras, veſtras, whereof four have the Vocative caſe: as, Tu, meus, noſter, and noſtras: and all others lack the Vocative caſe. There be fifteen pronouns.

To theſe may be added their compounds, Egomet, tute, idem, and alſo Qui, quæ, quod.

Theſe eight Pronouns: Ego, tu, ſui, ille, ipſe,

Primitives. iſte, hic, and is, be Primitives; ſo called, for becauſe they be not derived of others. And they be alſo called Demonſtratives, becauſe they ſhew a thing not ſpoken of before.

Demonſtratives.

Relatives. And theſe ſix, Hic, ille, iſte, is, idem, and qui, be Relatives, becauſe they rehearſe a thing that was ſpoken of before.

Derivatives. Theſe ſeven, Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, veſter, noſtras, veſtras, be derivatives: for they be derived of their Primitives, mei, tui, ſui, noſtri, and veſtri.

Five things belonging to a Pronoun. There belong to a Pronoun theſe five things. Number, Caſe, and Gender, as are in a Noun, Declenſion and Perſon, as here followeth.

The Declenſion of Pronouns.

There be four Declenſions of Pronouns.

The firſt declenſion. Theſe three, Ego, tu, ſui, be of the firſt declenſion, and be thus declined.

Singulariter	*Nominativo Ego.*	Pluraliter	*Nominativo Nos.*
	Genitivo mei.		*Gen. noſtrûm vel noſtri.*
	Dativo mihi.		*Dativo nobis.*
	Accuſativo me.		*Accuſativo nos.*
	Vocativo caret.		*Vocativo caret.*
	Ablativo à me.		*Ablativo à nobis.*
Singulariter	*Nominativo Tu.*	Pluraliter	*Nominativo Vos.*
	Genitivo tui.		*Gen. veſtrûm vel veſtri.*
	Dativo tibi.		*Dativo vobis.*
	Accuſativo te.		*Accuſativo vos.*
	Vocativo ô tu.		*Vocativo ô vos.*
	Ablativo à te.		*Ablativo à vobis.*

Singu. and Plural.	*Nominativo caret*		*Accuſativo ſe.*
	Genitivo ſui.		*Vocativo caret.*
	Dativo ſibi.		*Ablativo à ſe.*

The ſecond declenſion. Theſe ſix, Ille, ipſe, iſte, hic, is, and qui, be of the ſecond declenſion, and be thus declined.

Sing.

Singulariter
Nom. iſte, iſta, iſtud.
Gen. iſtius.
Dat. iſti.
Ac. iſtum, iſtam, iſtud.
Vocativo caret.
Abl. iſto, iſtâ, iſto.

Pluraliter
Nom. iſti, iſtæ, iſta.
G. iſtorũ, iſtarũ, iſtorũ.
Dativo iſtis.
Accuſ. iſtos, iſtas, iſta.
Vocativo caret.
Ablativo iſtis.

Ille is declined like Iſte, and alſo Ipſe, ſaving that the Neuter gender in the Nominative caſe and in the accuſative caſe ſingular maketh ipſum.

Nominativo, hic, hæc, hoc. Genitivo hujus. Dativo huic: as afore in the Noun.

Singulariter
Nomin. is, ea, id.
Genitivo ejus.
Dativo ei.
Ac. eum, eam, id.
Vocativo caret.
Ablat. eo, eâ, eo.

Pluraliter
Nominat. ii, eæ, ea.
G. eorum, earum, eorum.
Dativo iis, vel eis.
Accuſ. eos, eas, ea.
Vocativo caret.
Ablat. iis, vel eis.

Singulariter
Nom. qui, quæ, quod.
Genitivo cujus.
Dativo cui.
Ac. quem, quam, quod.
Vocat. caret. (qui.
Ab. quo, quâ, quo vel

Pluraliter
N. qui, quæ, quæ, (rum
G. quorum, quarũ, quo-
Dat. quibus vel queis.
Ac. quos, quas, quæ.
Vocativo caret.
Ab. quibus vel queis.

Likewiſe Quis and Quid be declined, whether they be Interrogatives, or Indefinites. Alſo Quiſquis is thus declined.

Nom. Quiſquis. Quicquid. Ac. Quicquid. Ab. Quoquo. Quâquâ. Quoquo.

The Compound of Quis.

Where note that Quid is always a Subſtantive of the Neuter gender.

Note.

Theſe five, Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter and veſter, are of the third declenſion, and be declined like nouns Adjectives of three terminations, in this wiſe.

The third declenſion.

Singulariter	*N.* Meus, mea, meum.	Pluraliter	*Nom.* mei, meæ, mea.
	Gen. mei, meæ, mei.		*Gen.* meorum, mearum,
	Dat. meo, meæ, meo.		*Dat.* meis. (meorum.
	A. meum, meam, meum.		*Accuſ.* meos, meas, mea.
	Voc. mi, mea, meum.		*Voc.* mei, meæ, mea.
	Ab. meo, mea, meo.		*Ablativo* meis.

The fourth declenſion.

So is Noſter declined, and Tuus, ſuus, veſter; ſaving that theſe three laſt do lack the Vocative caſe.

Noſtras, Veſtras, and this Noun Cujas, be of the fourth declenſion and be thus declined.

Singulariter	*No.* hic & hæc noſtras & hoc noſtrate.	Pluraliter	*N.* hi & hæ noſtrates, & hæc noſtratia.
	Gen. hujus noſtratis.		*Gen.* horum, harum & horum noſtratium.
	Dat. huic noſtrati		*Dat.* his noſtratibus.
	A. hunc & hanc noſtratem & hoc noſtrate.		*Ac.* hos & has noſtrates & hæc noſtratia.
	Vocat. ô noſtras & ô noſtrate.		*Vocat.* ô noſtrates & ô noſtratia.
	Ab. ab hoc, hac & hoc noſtrate vel noſtrati.		*Ab.* ab his noſtratibus.

Note.

Here is to be noted, that Noſtras, Veſtras, and this Noun Cujas be called Gentiles, becauſe they properly betoken pertaining to Countries or Nations, to Seats or Factions.

A Pronoun hath three Perſons.

Perſons three.

The firſt perſon ſpeaketh of himſelf; as, Ego *I*, Nos *We*.

The ſecond perſon is ſpoken to: as, Tu, *Thou*: Vos, *Ye*. And of this perſon is alſo every Vocative caſe.

The third perſon is ſpoken of; as, Ille, *He*: Illi, *They*. And therefore all Nouns, Pronouns and Participles be of the third perſon.

OF A VERB.

A Verb is a part of ſpeech, declined with mood and tenſe, and betokeneth doing, as, Amo, *I love:* or ſuffering, as, Amor, *I am loved:* or being, as, Sum, *I am.* A Verb.

Of Verbs ſuch as have perſons, be called Perſonals: as, Ego amo, Tu amas. And ſuch as have no perſons, be called Imperſonals: as, Tædet, *it irketh.* Oportet, *it behooveth.*

Of Verbs Perſonals there be five kinds, Active, Paſſive, Neuter, Deponent and Commune. Verbs perſonals.

A Verb Active endeth in o, and betokeneth to do: as, Amo, *I love,* and by putting to r, it may be a Paſſive: as, Amor. Active.

A Verb Paſſive endeth in or, and betokeneth to ſuffer: as, Amor, *I am loved,* and by putting away r, it may be an Active: as, Amo. Paſſive.

A Verb Neuter endeth in o, or m, and cannot take r, to make him a Paſſive: as, Curro, *I run.* Sum, *I am.* And it is Engliſhed ſometime Actively: as, Curro, *I run,* and ſometime Paſſively: as, Ægroto, *I am ſick.* Neuter.

A Verb Deponent endeth in r, like a Paſſive, and yet in ſignification is but either Active: as, Loquor verbum, *I ſpeak a Word,* or Neuter: as, Glorior, *I boaſt.* Deponent.

A Verb Commune endeth in r, and yet in ſignification is both Active and Paſſive: as, Oſculor te, *I kiſs thee.* Oſculor à te, *I am kiſſed of thee.* Commune

MOODS.

Moods six. There be six Moods: the Indicative, the Imperative, the Optative, the Potential, the Subjunctive, and the Infinitive.

Indicative. The Indicative Mood sheweth a reason true or false: as, Ego amo, *I love.* Or else asketh a question; as, Amas tu? *Doest thou love?*

Imperative. The Imperative biddeth or commandeth: as, Ama, *Love thou.*

Optative. The Optative wisheth or desireth, with these signs, *Would God, I pray God,* or *God grant:* as, Utinam amem, *I pray God I love:* and hath commonly an adverb of wishing joyned with him.

Potential. The Potential mood is known by these signs, *May, can, might, would, should, could* or *ought:* as, Amem, *I may* or *can love:* without an Adverb joyned with him.

Subjunctive. The Subjunctive mood hath evermore some Conjunction joyned with him: as, Cùm amarem, *when I loved.* And it is called the Subjunctive mood, because it dependeth upon another Verb in the same sentence, either going before or coming after: as, Cùm amarem, eram miser, *when I loved, I was a wretch.*

Infinitive. The Infinitive mood signifieth to do, to suffer, or to be: and hath neither number, nor person, nor Nominative case before him: and is known commonly by this sign *To*, as, Amare, *To love.* Also when two Verbs come together without any Nominative case between them, then the latter shall be the Infinitive mood: as, Cupio discere, *I desire to learn.*

GERUNDS.

GERUNDS.

There be moreover belonging to the Infinitive mood of verbs, certain voices called Gerunds, ending in di, do, and dum: which have both the active and passive signification: as, Amandi, *of loving*, or *of being loved*. Amando, *in loving*, or *in being loved*. Amandum, *to love*, or *to be loved*. Gerunds three: di, do, dum.

SUPINES.

There be also pertaining unto Verbs, two Supines: the one ending in um, which is called the first Supine, because it hath the signification of the Verb active: as, Eo amatum, *I go to love*. And the other in u, which is called the latter Supine, because it hath for the most part the signification passive: as, Difficilis amatu, *Hard to be loved*. Supines two, in um & u.

TENSES.

There be five tenses or Times: the Present tense, the Preterimperfect, the Preterperfect, the Preterpluperfect, and the Future tense. Tenses five.

The Present tense speaketh of the time that now is: as, Amo, *I love*. Present tense.

The Preterimperfect tense speaketh of the time not perfectly past: as, Amabam, *I loved* or *did love*. Preterimperfect.

The Preterperfect tense speaketh of the time perfectly past, with this sign *Have*: as, Amavi, *I have loved*. Preterperfect.

The Preterpluperfect tense speaketh of the time more than perfectly past, with this sign *Had*: as, Amaveram, *I had loved*. Preterpluperfect.

The Future tense speaketh of the time to come, with this sign *shall* or *will*: as, Amabo, *I shall or will love*. Future.

PER-

PERSONS.

Persons three.

There be also in verbs three persons in both numbers: as, Singulariter, Ego amo, *I love.* Tu amas, *Thou loveſt.* Ille amat, *He loveth.* Pluraliter, Nos amamus, *We love.* Vos amatis, *Ye love.* Illi amant, *They love.*

CONJUGATIONS.

Conjugations four.

VErbs have four Conjugations, which be known after this manner.

The first Conjugation hath a long, before re and ris: as, Amāre, amāris.

The ſecond Conjugation hath e long, before re and ris: as, Docēre, docēris.

The third Conjugation hath e ſhort, before re and ris: as, Legĕre, legĕris.

The fourth Conjugation hath i long, before re and ris: as, Audīre, audīris.

Verbs in O, of the four Conjugations, be declined after theſe examples.

AMo, amas, amavi, amare: amandi, amando, amandum: amatum, amatu: amans, amaturus. } To love.

Doceo, doces, docui, docere: docendi, docendo, docendum: doctum, doctu: docens, docturus. } To teach.

Lego, legis, legi, legere: legendi, legendo, legendum: lectum, lectu: legens, lecturus. } To read.

Audio, audis, audivi, audire: audiendi, audiendo, audiendum: auditum, auditu: audiens, auditurus. } To hear.

Indica-

Indicative Mood, Preſent Tenſe ſingular,

I love, or, *do love.*	*Thou loveſt,* or, *doeſt love.*	*He loveth,* or, *doth love.*	*We love,* or, *do love.*	*Ye love,* or, *do love,*	*They love,* or, *do love.*

Amo, amas, amat.
Doceo, doces, docet.
Lego, legis, legit.
Audio, audis, audit.

Pluraliter,

Amamus, amatis, amant.
Docemus, docetis, docent.
Legimus, legitis, legunt.
Audimus, auditis, audiunt.

Preterimperfect tenſe ſingular. Amabam, Docebam, Legebam, Audiebam, — bas, bat. *Plur.* bamus, batis, bant. *I loved or did love.*

Preterperfect tenſe ſingular. Amavi, Docui, Legi, Audivi, — iſti, it. *Plur.* imus, iſtis, êrunt vel êre. *I have loved.*

Preterpluperfect tenſe ſingular. Amaveram, Docueram, Legeram, Audiveram, — ras, rat. *Plur.* ramus, ratis, rant. *I had loved.*

Future tenſe ſingular. Amabo, Docebo, Legam, Audiam, — bis, bit. *Plur.* bimus, bitis, bunt. es, et. *Plur.* emus, etis, ent. *I ſhall or will love.*

Impera-

Imperative Mood.

	Love thou.	*Love he, or let him love.*	*Love we, or let us love.*	*Love ye.*	*Love they, or let them love.*
Present tense singular.	Ama, amato:	amet, amato:	*Pl.* amemus.	amate:	ament, amanto.
	Doce, doceto:	doceat, doceto:	*Pl.* doceamus.	docete:	doceant, docento.
	Lege, legito:	legat, legito:	*Pl.* legamus.	legite:	legant, legunto.
	Audi, audito:	audiat, audito:	*Pl.* audiamus.	audite:	audiant, audiunto.

Optative Mood.

God grant I love.

Present tense sing. utinam	Amem, ames, amet.	*Pl.* utin. amemus, ametis, ament.	
	Docem, Legam, Audiam,	as, at.	*Plur.* utin. amus, atis, ant.
Preterimperfect tense sing. utinam	Amarem, Docerem, Legerem, Audirem,	*Would God I loved, or did love.* res, ret.	*Plur.* utin. remus, retis, rent.
Preterperfect tense singular. utinam	Amaverim, Docuerim, Legerim, Audiverim,	*I pray God I have loved.* ris, rit.	*Pl.* utin. rimus, ritis, rint.
Preterpluperfect tense sing. utinam	Amaviſſem, Docuiſſem, Legiſſem, Audiviſſem,	*Would God I had loved.* ſes, ſet.	*Pl.* utin. ſemus, ſetis, ſent.
Future tense singular. utinam	Amavero, Docuero, Legero, Audivero,	*God grant I ſhall or will love hereafter.* ris, rit.	*Pl.* utin. rimus, ritis, rint.

Potes

Potential Mood.

I may or can love.

Preſent tenſe ſing.	Amem, ames, amet. Doceam, Legam, Audiam,	*Plur.* amemus, ametis, ament. as, at. *Plur.* amus, atis, ant.
Preterimperfect tenſe ſing.	Amarem, Docerem, Legerem, Audirem,	*I might, would, ſhould, ought or could love.* res, ret. *Plur.* remus, retis, rent.
Preterperfect tenſe ſingular.	Amaverim, Docuerim, Legerim, Audiverim,	*I might, would, ſhould or ought to have loved.* ris, rit. *Plur.* rimus, ritis, rint.
Preterpluperfect tenſe ſing.	Amaviſſem, Docuiſſem, Legiſſem, Audiviſſem,	*I might, would, ſhould or ought to had loved.* ſes, ſet. *Plur.* ſemus, ſetis, ſent.
Future tenſe ſing.	Amavero, Docuero, Legero, Audivero,	*I may or can love hereafter.* ris, rit. *Plur.* rimus, ritis, rint.

Subjunctive Mood.

When I love.

Preſent tenſe ſing. Cùm	Amem, ames, amet. Doceam, Legam, Audiam,	*Plu. cùm* amemus, ametis, ament. as, at. *Plur. cùm* amus, atis, ant.

Preter-

An Introduction of the

Preterimperfect tense singular.	Amarem,		*When I loved or did love.*
	Docerem,		
	Legerem,	res, ret.	*Plu. cùm* remus, retis, ren
Cùm	Audirem,		
Preterperfect tense singul.	Amaverim,		*When I have loved.*
	Docuerim,		
Cùm	Legerim,	ris, rit.	*Pl. cùm* rimus, ritis, rint.
	Audiverim,		
Preterpluper. tense singul.	Amaviſſem,		*When I had loved.*
	Docuiſſem,		
Cùm	Legiſſem,	ſes, ſet.	*P. cùm* ſemus, ſetis, ſent.
	Audiviſſem,		
Future tense singular.	Amavero,		*When I ſhall or will love.*
	Docuero,		
Cùm	Legero,	ris, rit.	*Pl. cùm* rimus, ritis, rint.
	Audivero,		

Infinitive Mood.

Preſent and Preterimperfect tenſe.	Amare,	To	Love.
	Docere,		Teach.
	Legere,		Read.
	Audire,		Hear.
Preterperfect & Preterpluperfect tenſe.	Amaviſſe,	To have or had	Loved.
	Docuiſſe,		Taught.
	Legiſſe,		Read.
	Audiviſſe,		Heard.
Future tenſe.	Amaturum,	eſſe, To	love,
	Docturum,		teach,
	Lecturum,		read,
	Auditurum,		hear,

hereafter.

Gerunds.	Amandi, of loving,	do, in loving,	dum, to love.
	Docendi, of teaching,	do, in teaching,	dum, to teach.
	Legendi, of reading,	do, in reading,	dum, to read.
	Audiendi, of hearing,	do, in hearing,	dum, to hear.

Supines.

Eight parts of Speech.

Supines. Amatum, Doctum, Lectum, Auditum, **To** love, teach, read, hear. Amatu, Doctu, Lectu, Auditu, **To** be loved, taught, read, heard.

A Participle of the present tense. Amans, **loving.** Docens, **teaching.** Legens, **reading.** Audiens, **hearing.**

The Participle of the first future tense. Amaturus, **to love or about to love.** Docturus, **to teach or about to teach.** Lecturus, **to read or about to read.** Auditurus, **to hear or about to hear.**

Before we decline any Verbs in or, for supplying of many tenses lacking in all such Verbs, we must learn to decline this Verb Sum, **in this wise following.**

Sum, es, fui, esse, futurus. **To be.**

Indicative Mood.

Present tense singular. Sum **I am**: es, est. *Plural.* Sumus, estis, sunt.

Preterimperfect tense sin. Eram, **I was**: eras, erat. *Plural.* eramus, eratis, erant.

Preterperfect tense singul. Fui, **I have been**: fuisti, fuit. *Plural.* fuimus, fuistis, fuérunt vel fuêre.

Preterpluperfect tense sin. Fueram, **I had been**: fueras, fuerat. *Pluraliter,* fueramus, fueratis, fuerant.

Future tense singular. Ero, **I shall or will be**: eris, erit. *Pluraliter,* erimus, eritis, erunt.

Imperative

Imperative Mood.

Preſ. tenſe ſingu.	Sis, Es, Eſto.	be thou	Sit, Eſto.	*Plu.* Simus,	Sitis, Eſte, Eſtote, Sint, Sunto.

Optative Mood.

Preſent tenſe ſing. Sim, **I pray God I be**: ſis, ſit. *Plur.* utinam ſimus, ſitis, ſint.

Preterimperf. tenſe ſing. Eſſem, **would God I was**: eſſes, eſſet. *Plur.* utinam eſſemus, eſſetis, eſſent.

Preterperfect. tenſe ſing. Fuerim, **I pray God I have been**: fueris fuerit. *Plur.* utin. fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Preterpluper. tenſe ſing. Fuiſſem, **would God I had been**: fuiſſes, fuiſſet. *Plur.* utin. fuiſſemus, fuiſſetis, fuiſſent.

Future tenſe ſingul. Fuero, **God grant I be hereafter**: fueris, fuerit. *Plur.* utin. fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Potential Mood.

Preſent tenſe ſingular. Sim, **I may or can be**: ſis, ſit. *Plur.* ſimus, ſitis, ſint.

Preterimperf. tenſe ſingul. Eſſem, **I might or could be**: eſſes, eſſet. *Plur.* eſſemus, eſſetis, eſſent.

Preterperfect tenſe ſingular. Fuerim, **I might, could, ſhould, or ought to have been**: fueris, fuerit. *Plur.* fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Preterpluperfect tenſe ſingular. Fuiſſem, **I might, could, ſhould, or ought to had been**: fuiſſes, fuiſſet. *Plur.* fuiſſemus, fuiſſetis, fuiſſent.

Future tenſe ſingular. Fuero, **I may or can be hereafter**: fueris, fuerit. *Plur.* fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Subjun-

Subjunctive Mood.

Present tense singul. Cùm { Sim, when I am: sis, sit. *Plural.* Cùm simus, sitis, sint.

Preterimperfect tense singul. cùm { Essem, when I was: esses, esset. *Plur.* cùm essemus, essetis, essent.

Preterperfect tense singul. cùm { Fuerim, when I have been: fueris, fuerit. *Plur.* cùm fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Preterpluperfect tense sin. cùm { Fuissem, when I had been: fuisses, fuisset. *Plur.* cùm fuissemus, fuissetis, fuissent.

Future tense singul. cùm { Fuero, when I shall or will be: fueris, fuerit. *Plur.* cùm fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Infinitive Mood.

Present and preterimperfect tense. Esse, To be. *Preterperfect and preterpluperfect tense.* Fuisse, to have or had been.

Future tense. [Fore vel futurum esse, To be hereafter.

Verbs in *or* of the four Conjugations be declined after these examples.

AMor, amâris vel amâre, amatus sum vel fui, amâri, amatus, amandus. To be loved.

Doceor, docéris vel docére, doctus sum vel fui, docéri, doctus, docendus. To be taught.

Legor, legeris vel legere, lectus sum vel fui, legi, lectus, legendus. To be read.

Audior, audîris vel audîre, auditus sum vel fui, audîri, auditus, audiendus. To be heard.

Indicative Mood.

I am loved.

Present tense sing.	Amor, amâris vel amâre, amatur.	*Pluraliter*	mur,	
	Doceor, docêris vel docêre, docetur.		mini,	
	Legor, legeris vel legere, legitur.		ntur.	
	Audior, audiris vel audire, auditur.		untur.	

Preterimperfect tense singular.	Amabar,	*I was loved.*	
	Docebar,		
	Legebar,	baris vel bare, batur. *Plur.* bamur,	
	Audiebar,	bamini, bantur.	
Preterperfect tense singular.	Amatus,	*I have been*	tus es vel fuisti, tus est vel
	Doctus,	*loved*	fuit. *Plu.* ti fumus vel fui-
	Lectus,	fum vel	mus, ti estis vel fuistis, ti
	Auditus,	fui,	sunt, fuêrunt vel fuêre.
Preterpluperf. tense singular.	Amatus,	*I had been*	tus eras vel fueras, tus erat
	Doctus,	*loved*	vel fuerat. *Plu.* ti eramus vel
	Lectus,	eram vel	fueramus, ti eratis vel fuera-
	Auditus,	fueram	tis, ti erant vel fuerant.
Future tense sing.	Amabor,	*I shall or will be loved.*	
	Docebor,	beris vel bere, itur. *Pl.* bimur, imini,	
	Legar,		(untur.
	Audiar,	êris vel êre, etur. *Plu.* êmur, êmini, entur.	

Imperative Mood.

	Be thou loved.	*Let him be loved.*	*Let us be loved.*	*Be ye loved*	*Let them be loved.*
Present tense singular.	Amare, amator: amator.	ametur,	*Plu.* amemur.	Amamini, amaminor:	amentur, amantor.
	Docere, docetor: docetor.	doceatur,	*Pl.* doceamur.	Docemini, doceminor:	doceantur, docentor.
	Legere, legitor: legitor.	legatur,	*Plu.* legamur.	Legimini, legiminor:	legantur, leguntor.
	Audire, auditor: auditor.	audiatur,	*Pl.* audiamur.	Audimini, audiminor:	audiantur, audiuntor.

Optative

Optative Mood.

God grant I be loved.

Present tense singular, utinam	Amer, êris vel êre, êtur. *Pl. uti.* êmur, êmini, entur. Docear, Legar, Audiar,	aris vel are, atur. *Plu. uti.* amur, amini, antur.

Would God I were loved.

Preterimperfect ten. singular, utinam	Amarer, Docerer, Legerer, Audirer,	reris vel rere, retur. *Pl. uti.* remur, remini, rentur.

I pray God I have been loved.

Preterperfect tense singular, utinam	Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus,	sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus sit vel fuerit. *Plur. utinam* ti simus vel fuerimus, ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.

Would God I had been loved.

Preterpluperfect tense singular, utinam	Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus,	essem vel fuissem, tus esses vel fuisses, tus esset vel fuisset. *Plur. utinam* ti essemus vel fuissemus, ti essetis vel fuissetis, ti essent vel fuissent.

God grant I be loved hereafter.

Future tense singular, utinam	Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus,	ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit vel fuerit. *Plur. utinam* ti erimus vel fuerimus, ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint.

Potential Mood.

I may or can be loved.

Present tense singular.	Amer, êris vel êre, êtur. *Plur.* êmur, êmini, entur. Docear, Legar, Audiar,	aris vel are, atur. *Plur.* amur, amini, antur.

Preterimperfect tense singular.
Amarer, Docerer, Legerer, Audirer, — *I would, should, or ought to be loved.*
rer:s vel rere, retur. *Plu.* remur, reminl, (rentur.

I would, should, or ought to have been loved.

Preterperfect tense singular.
Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus, — sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus sit vel fuerit. *Plu.* ti simus vel fuerimus, ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.

I would, should, or ought to had been loved.

Preterpluperfect tense singular.
Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus, — essem vel fuissem, tus esses vel fuisses, tus esset vel fuisset. *Plur.* ti essemus vel fuissemus, ti essetis vel fuissetis, ti essent vel fuissent.

I may or can be loved hereafter.

Future tense singular.
Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus, — ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit vel fuerit. *Plu.* ti erimus vel fuerimus, ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint.

Subjunctive Mood.

When I am loved.

Present tense singular.
Amer, êris vel ére, étur. *Plu. cùm* êmur, êmini, entur.
Docear, Legar, Audiar, Cùm — aris vel ore, atur. *Plu. cùm* amur, amini, (antur.

When I was loved.

Preterimperfect ten. singular.
Amarer, Docerer, Legerer, Audirer, Cùm — rêris vel rêre, retur. *Plu. cùm* rêmur, rêmini, rentur, (

When I have been loved.

Preterperfect tense singular.
Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus, Cùm — sum vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus sit vel fuerit. *Plu. cùm* ti simus vel fuerimus, ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.

Preterplu-

When I had been loved.

Preterplu-perfect ten. fingular. Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus, } eſſem vel fuiſſem, tus eſſes vel fuiſſes, tus eſſet vel fuiſſet. *Plur. cùm* ti eſſemus, vel fuiſſemus, ti eſſetis vel fuiſſetis, Cùm ti eſſent vel fuiſſent.

Future tenſe fingular. Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus, Cùm } *When I ſhall or will be loved.* ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit vel fuerit. *P. cùm* ti erimus vel fuerimus, ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint.

Infinitive Mood.

Preſent and Preterimperfect tenſe. Amari, Doceri, Legi, Audiri, } To be { Loved. Taught. Read. Heard.

Preterperf. tenſe and preterpluperf. tenſe. Amatum, Doctum, Lectum, Auditum, } To have or had been loved. eſſe vel fuiſſe.

Future tenſe. Amatum iri, vel amandum eſſe, Doctum iri, vel docendum eſſe, Lectum iri, vel legendum eſſe, Auditum iri, vel audiendum eſſe, } To { loved taught read heard } hereafter.

A participle of the preterperfect tenſe. Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus, } Loved. Taught. Read. Heard.

A participle of the Future in Dus, Amandus, Docendus, Legendus, Audiendus, } To be { Loved. Taught. Read. Heard.

Of certain Verbs going out of Rule, *which are declined and formed in manner following.*

POſſum, potes, potui, poſſe, potens. **To may or can.**
Volo, vis, volui, velle: volendi, volendo, volendum: ſupinis caret: volens. **To will, or to be willing.**
Nolo, nonvis, nolui, nolle: nolendi, nolendo, nolendum: ſupinis caret, nolens: **To nill or to be unwilling.**
Malo, mavis, malui, malle: malendi, malendo, malendum: ſupinis caret: malens: **To have rather or to be more willing.**
Edo, edis vel es, edi, edere vel eſſe: edendi, edendo, edendum: eſum eſu, vel eſtum eſtu: edens, eſurus vel eſturus: **To eat.**
Fio, fis, factus ſum vel fui, fieri: factus, faciendus: **To be made or to be done.**
Fero, fers, tuli, ferre: ferendi, ferendo, ferendum latum, latu: ferens, laturus. **To bear or ſuffer.**
Feror, ferris vel ferre, latus ſum vel fui, ferri: latus, ferendus: **To be born or ſuffered.**

Indicative Mood.

Preſent tense ſingular.

POſſum, potes, poteſt.
Volo, vis, vult.
Nolo, nonvis, nonvult.
Malo, mavis, mavult. (eſt.
Edo, edis vel es, edit vel
Fio, fis, fit.
Fero, fers, fert.
Feror, ferris vel ferre, fertur.

Plurraliter.

Poſſumus, poteſtis, poſſunt.
Volumus, vultis, volunt.
Nolumus, nonvultis, nolunt.
Malumus, mavultis, malunt.
Edimus, editis vel eſtis, edunt
Fimus, fitis, fiunt.
Ferimus, fertis, ferunt.
Ferimur, ferimini, feruntur.

Preterim-

Preterimperfect tense singular.

Poteram,
Volebam,
Nolebam,
Malebam,
Edebam,
Fiebam,
Ferebam, } as, at. *Plural.* amus, atis, ant.
Ferebar, baris vel bare, batur. *Plu.* bamur, bamini, (bantur.

Preterperfect tense singular.

Potui, Volui, Nolui, } Malui, Edi, Tuli, } isti, it. *Plur.* imus, istis, érunt vel (êre.
Factus, Latus } sum vel fui, tus es vel fuisti, tus est vel fuit. *Plur.* ti sumus vel fuimus, ti estis vel fuistis, ti sunt, fuerunt vel fuére.

Preterpluperfect tense singular.

Potueram, Volueram, Nolueram, } Malueram, Ederam, Tuleram, } ras, rat. *Pl.* ramus, ratis, (rant.
Factus, Latus } eram vel fueram, tus eras vel fueras, tus erat vel fuerat. *Plur.* ti eramus vel fueramus, ti eratis vel fueratis, ti erant vel fuerant.

Future tense singular.

Potero, eris, erit. *Plur.* poterimus, eritis, erunt.
Volam, Nolam, Malam, } Edam, Fiam, Feram, } es, et. *Plur.* emus, etis, ent.
Ferar, ferêris vel ferére, feretur. *Plural.* feremur feremini, ferentur.

Possum, Volo, Malo, have no Imperative Mood.

Imperative Mood.

Present tense singular.

Noli, nolito. *Pluraliter* Nolite, nolitote.

Es, esto:	edat,	*P.* Edamus,	edite, este,	Edant,
ede,	esto,		estote,	edunto.
edito:	edito:		editote:	
Fito tu:	Fiat,	*Pl.* Fiamus,	Fite,	Fiant,
	Fito:		fitote:	fiunto.
Fer,	Ferat,	*Pl.* Feramus,	Ferte,	Ferant,
ferto:	ferto:		fertote:	ferunto.
Ferre,	Feratur,	*Pl.* Feramur,	Ferimini,	Ferantur,
fertor:	fertor:		feriminor:	feruntor.

Optative Mood.

Present tense singular.

Utinam Possim, Velim, Edam, Fiam, Feram, Nolim, Malim, is, it. *Plur. utinam* imus, itis, int. as, at. *Plur. utinam* amus, atis, ant.

Ferar, raris vel rare, ratur. *Pl. ut.* amur, amini, antur.

Preterimperfect ten. singular.

Utinam Possem, Vellem, Nollem, Mallem, Ederem vel essem, Fierem, Ferrem, es, et. *Plur. utinam*, emus, etis, ent.

Ferrer, reris vel rere, retur. *Pl. ut.* remur, remini, rentur.

Preterperfect tense singular.

Utinam Potuerim, Voluerim, Noluerim, Maluerim, Ederim, Tulerim, ris, rit. *Pluraliter utinam* rimus, ritis, rint.

Factus sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris tus sit
Latus vei fuerit. *P. ut.* ti simus vel fuerimus,
ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.

Preterpluperfect tense sing.

Utinam Potuissem, Voluissem, Noluissem, Maluissem, Edissem, Tulissem, ses, set. *Plur. utinam* semus, setis, sent.

Factus essem vel fuissem, tus esses vel fuisses,
Latus tus esset vel fuisset. *Plur. uti.* ti essemus vel fuissemus, ti essetis vel fuissetis, ti essent vel fuissent.

Futur

Future tense singular.
Potuero, Voluero, Noluero, } Maluero, Edero, Tulero, } ris, rit. *Plur.* rimus, ritis, rint. *utinam*

Utinam
Factus, Latus } ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit vel fuerit. *Pluti.* ti erimus vel fuerimus, ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint.

The Potential and the Subjunctive Mood be formed like the Optative in voice, and do differ only in signification and sign of the Mood.

Infinitive Mood.

Present tense and Preterimperf. tense.
Posse, Velle, Nolle, Malle, Edere vel esse, Ferre, Fieri, Ferri,

Preterperf. & Preterpluperfect tense.
Potuisse. Voluisse. Noluisse. Maluisse. Edisse. Tulisse. Factum esse vel fuisse. Latum esse vel fuisse.

Future tense.
Esurum esse. Laturum esse. } Factum iri, vel faciendum esse. Latum iri, vel ferendum esse.

Eo **and** queo **make** ibam **and** quibam **in the Preterimperfect tense of the Indicative Mood, and** ibo **and** quibo **in the future tense: and in all other moods and tenses are varied like verbs in o of the fourth Conjugation, saving that they make their Gerunds,**
Eundi, eundo, eundum. Queundi, queundo, queundum.

Tenses formed of the Preterperfect tense.

Of the Preterperfect tense of the Indicative mood, be formed the Preterpluperfect tense of the same mood; the Preterperfect tense, the Preterpluperfect tense, and the Future tense of the Optative mood, the Potential mood, and the Subjunctive mood, the Preterperfect tense, and the Preterpluperf. tense of the Infinitive mood: as of

Amavi,

Amavi, are formed, Amaveram, amaverim, amaverim by changing i into e short: and Amaviſſem, amaviſſem keeping i ſtill.

Impersonals.

IMperſonals be declined throughout all Moods and tenſes in the voice of the third perſon ſingular only: as, Delectat, delectabat, delectavit, delectaverat, delectabit. Decet, decebat, decuit, decuerat, decebit, decere. Studetur, ſtudebatur, ſtuditum eſt vel fuit, ſtuditum erat vel fuerat, ſtudebitur, &c.

And they have commonly before their Engliſh this ſign *It*: as, It delighteth, Delectat. It becometh not, Non decet.

OF THE PARTICIPLE.

A Participle is a part of ſpeech, derived of a Verb, and taketh part of a Noun, as Gender, caſe and declenſion: and part of a Verb, as tenſe and ſignification, and part of both, as number and figure.

Four kinds of participles.

There be four kinds of Participles: one of the Preſent tenſe, another of the Preter tenſe; one of the Future in rus, and another of the Future in dus.

Preſent tenſe.

A Participle of the Preſent tenſe, hath his Engliſh ending in *ing*: as, *Loving*, and his Latin in ans, or ens: as, Amans, docens. And it is formed of the Preterimperfect tenſe of the Indicative Mood, by changing the laſt ſyllable into ns: as, Amabam: amans. Audiebam, audiens. Auxiliabar, auxilians. Poteram, potens.

The firſt Future in rus.

A participle of the Future in rus betokeneth to do, like the Infinitive mood of the Active voice: as, Amaturus, *To love* or *about to love*. And it is formed of the latter Supine by putting rus: as, Doctu, docturus.

Preter tenſe.

A Participle of the Preter tenſe hath his Engliſh

lish ending in *d*, *t*, or *n*; as, *Loved*, *taught*, *slain*: and his Latin in tus, sus, xus; as, Amatus, visus, nexus: and one in uus, as, Mortuus. And it is formed of the latter Supine, by putting to s: as, Lectu, lectus, except Mortuus.

A Participle of the Future in dus betokneth to suffer like the infinitive Mood of the Passive voice: as, Amandus, *to be loved*. And it is formed of the Genitive case of the Participle of the Present tense by changing tis into dus: as, Amantis, amandus; Legentis, legendus. And it is also found to have the signification of the Participle of the Present tense: as, Legendis veteribus proficis, *in reading old Authors thou dost profit*. The second Future tense in dus.

Of a verb Active, and of a verb Neuter which hath the Supines come two Participles, one of the Present tense, and another of the Future in rus: as of Amo cometh Amans, amaturus; of Curro, currens, cursurus. Of an active come two participles.

Of a verb Passive whose Active hath the Supines come two Participles: one of the Preter tense, and another of the Future tense in dus: as of Amor cometh Amatus, amandus. Of a passive come two.

Of a verb Deponent come three Participles: one of the Present tense, one of the Preter tense, and another of the Future in rus: as of Auxilior cometh auxilians, auxiliatus, auxiliaturus. Of a deponent three.

And if the verb Deponent do govern an Accusative case after him, it may form also a Participle in dus, as of Loquor, loquendus.

Of a verb Commune come four Participles: as of largior cometh largiens, largiturus, largitus, largiendus. Of a commune four.

Participles of the present tense be declined like Nouns Adjectives of three Articles: as, Nominativo hic, hæc & hoc amans, Genitivo hujus amantis, Dativo huic amanti, &c. Participles declined like Adjectives.

Parti-

Participles of other tenſes be declined like Nouns Adjectives of three divers endings: as, Amaturus, amatura, amaturum. Amatus, amata, amatum. Amandus, amanda, amandum.

OF AN ADVERB.

AN Adverb is a part of ſpæch joyned to the Verbs, to declare their ſignification.

Adverbs ſome be of time: as, Hodiè, cras, heri, perendiè, olim, aliquando, nuper, quando.

Some be of
- Place: as, Ubi, ibi, hic, iſtic, illic, intûs, foris.
- Number: as, Semel, bis, ter, quater, iterum.
- Order: as, Indè, deinde, denique, poſtremó.
- Asking, or doubting: as, Cur, quare, undè, quorſum, num, nunquid.
- Calling: as, Heûs, ô, ehodum.
- Affirming: as, Certè, næ, profectò, ſanè, ſcilicet, licèt, eſtó.
- Denying: as, Non, haud, minimè, neutiquam, nequaquam.
- Swearing: as, Pol, ædepol, hercle, mediusfidius.
- Exhorting: as, Eiá, agè, agitè, agedum.
- Flattering: as, Sodes, amabó.
- Forbidding: as, Né.
- Wiſhing: as, Utinam, ſi, ô ſi, ô.
- Gathering together: as, Simul, unà, pariter, non modò, non ſolùm.
- Parting: as, Seorſim, ſigillatim, vicatim.

Some

Some be of
- **Chooſing**: as, Potiùs, Imó.
- **A thing not finiſhed**: as, Penè, ferè, propè, vix, modò, non.
- **Shewing**: as, En, ecce.
- **Doubting**: as, Forſan, forſitan, fortaſſis, fortaſſe.
- **Chance**: as, Fortè, fortuitó.
- **Likeneſs**: as, Sic, ſicut, quaſi, ceu, tanquam, velut.
- **Quality**: as, Benè, malè, doctè, fortitér.
- **Quantity**: as, Multùm, parùm, minimùm, paululùm, plurimùm.
- **Compariſon**: as, Tam, quàm, magis, minùs, maximé.

Certain Adverbs be compared: as, Doctè, doctiùs, doctiſſimé. Fortitèr, fortiùs, fortiſſimé. Propè, propiùs, proximé.

Alſo the voices of Prepoſitions, if they be ſet alone, not having any caſual word to ſerve unto joyned with them, be not Prepoſitions, but are changed into Adverbs: as, Qui antè non cavet poſt dolebit, **He that beware not afore ſhall be ſorry afterward.** Coràm laudare, & clàm vituperare, inhoneſtum eſt, **In preſence to commend one, and behind the back to diſpraiſe, is an unhoneſt point.**

OF A CONJUNCTION.

A Conjunction is a part of ſpech, that joyneth words and ſentences together.

Of Conjunctions ſome be Copulatives: as, Et, que, quoque, ac, atque, nec, neque.

Some be
- **Disjunctives**: as, Aut, ve, vel, ſeu, five.
- **Diſcretives**: as, Sed, quidem, autem, verò, at, aſt.
- **Cauſals**: as, Nam, namque, enim, etenim, quia, ut, quòd, quum, quoniam, and quando ſet for quoniam.

Some

Some be
- **Conditionals**: as, Si, sin, modò, dum, dummodó.
- **Exceptives**: as, Ni, nisi, quin, alioquin, præterquam.
- **Interrogatives**: as, Ne, an, utrùm, necne, anne, nonne.
- **Illatives**: as, Ergo, ideò, igitur, quare, itáque, proin.
- **Adversatives**: as, Etsi, quanquam, quamvis, licèt, estó.
- **Redditives to the same**: as, Tamen, attamen.
- **Electives**: as, Quàm, ac, atque.
- **Diminutives**: as, Saltem, vel.

OF A PREPOSITION.

A **Preposition is a part of Speech most commonly set before other parts, either in Composition**: as, Ad patrem; or **else in Composition**: as, Indoctus.

These Prepositions following serve to

the Accusative case.

- Ad, **To.**
- Apud, **At.**
- Ante, **Before.**
- Cis, Citra, **On this side.**
- Circum, Circa, **About.**
- Contra, **Against.**
- Erga, **Towards.**
- Adversus, Adversum. } **Against.**
- Extra, **Without.**
- Intra, **Within.**
- Inter, **Between.**
- Infra, **Beneath.**
- Juxta, **Beside, or nigh to**
- Ob, **For,**

Pone

Ponè, Behind.
Per, By or through.
Propè, High.
Propter, For.
Secundum, } After.
Poſt, }
Trans, On the further ſide.
Ultra, Beyond.
Præter, Beſide.
Supra, Above.
Circiter, About.
Uſque, Until.
Secus, By.
Verſus, Towards.
Penes, In the power.

Where note, that Verſus is ſet after his caſual word: as, Londinum verſus, towards London.
And likewiſe may Penes be ſet alſo.

Theſe Prepoſitions following ſerve to the Ablative caſe.

A, ab, abs, From or fro.
Cum, With.
Coram, Before, or in preſence.
Clam, Privily.
De, }
E, } Of or fro.
Ex, }
Pro, For.
Præ, Before, or in compariſon.
Palam, Openly.
Sine, } Without.
Abſque, }
Tenus, Until, or up to.

Where note that if the caſual word joyned with Tenus, be the plural number, it ſhall be put in the Genitive caſe, and be ſet before Tenus: as, Aurium tenus, Up to the Ears. Genuum tenus, Up to the Knees.

Note alſo that the voices of Prepoſitions being ſet alone without their caſual words, be not Prepoſitions, but are changed into Adverbs: as is aforeſaid in the Adverb.

Theſe

These Prepositions following serve to both cases.

In with this sign *To*, to the Accusative case: as, In urbem, **Into the City.** In without this sign *To*, to the Ablative case: as, In te spes est, **My hope is in thee.** Sub noctem, **A little before night.**
Sub judice lis est, **The matter is before the Judge.**
Super lapidem, **Upon a stone.**
Super viridi fronde, **Upon a green leaf.**
Subter terram, **Under the earth.**
Subter aquis, **Under the water.**

OF AN INTERJECTION.

AN Interjection is a part of speech which betokeneth a sudden passion of the mind under an unperfect voice.

Some are of Mirth: as, Evax, vah.

Some are of sorrow: as, Heu, hei.

Some are of
- Dread: as, Atat.
- Marvelling: as, Papæ.
- Disdaining: as, Hem, vah.
- Shunning: as, Apage.
- Praising: as, Euge.
- Scorning: as, Hui.
- Exclamation: as, Proh Deûm atque hominum fidem.
- Cursing: as, Væ, malúm.
- Laughing: as, Ha, ha, he.
- Calling: as, Eho, ho, io.
- Silence: as, Au. And such others.

THE

THE CONCORDS of Latin Speech.

FOr the due joyning of words in construction, it is to be understood, that in Latin speech there be three Concords. The first between the Nominative case and the Verb: The second, between the Substantive and the Adjective, The third between the Antecedent and the Relative.

The first Concord.

WHen an English is given to be made in Latin, look out the Principal Verb. If there be more verbs than one in a sentence, the first is the principal verb; except it be the infinitive mood, or have before it a Relative: as, that, whom, which, or a Conjunction: as, Ut, *that*; cùm, *when*; si, *if*; and such others.

When ye have found the verb, ask this question, *who?* or *what?* and the word that answereth to the question shall be the Nominative case to the verb: except it be a verb Impersonal, which will have no Nominative case. And the Nominative shall, in making and construing Latin, be set before the verb, except a question be asked, and then the Nominative is set after the verb, or after the sign of the verb: as, [b] Amas [a] tu? Lovest thou? [b] Venitne [a] Rex? Doth the King come?

Likewise if the verb be of the imperative mood: as, [b] Ama [a] tu, Love thou. [b] Amato [a] ille, Let him love.

And sometime when this sign it or there cometh before the English of the verb: as, [b] Est [a] liber

meus, It is my book. [b] Venit ad me [a] quidam, There came one to me. And that casual word which cometh next after the verb, and answereth to the question *whom?* or *what?* made by the verb shall commonly be the Accusative case; except the verb do properly govern another case after him to be construed withal: Si cupis [a] placere [b] magistro, [a] utere [b] diligentiâ, nec [a] sis tantus [b] cessator, ut [b] calcaribus [a] indigeas, If thou covet to please thy master, use diligence, and be not so slack, that thou shalt need spurs.

A Verb personal agreeth with his Nominative case in number and person: as, [a] Præceptor [b] legit, [a] vos verò [b] negligitis, The master readeth and ye regard not. Where note, that the first person is more worthy than the second, and the second more worthy than the third.

Many nominative cases singular, with a conjunction copulative coming between them, will have a verb plural, which verb plural shall agree with the nominative case of the most worthy person: as, [a] Ego & [a] tu [b] sumus in tuto, I and thou be in safeguard. [a] Tu & [a] Pater [b] periclitamini, Thou and thy Father are in jeopardy. [a] Pater & [a] Præceptor [b] accersiunt te, Thy Father and thy Master have sent for thee.

When a Verb cometh between two nominative cases of divers numbers, the verb may indifferently accord with either of them, so that they be both of one person: as, Amantium [a] iræ amoris [a] redintegratio [b] est, The falling out of lovers is the renewing of love. [a] Quid enim nisi [a] vota [b] supersunt? For what remaineth save only prayers? Pectora percussit, [a] pectus quoque [a] robora [b] fiunt, She strake her breast, and her breast turned into oak also.

Here note also, that sometime the Infinitive mood of a Verb, or else a whole clause afore-going, or else some member of a sentence may be the nominative

native case to the verb: as, [a] Diluculo surgere, saluberrimum [b] est, To rise betime in the morning, is the most wholsome thing in the world. [a] Multum scire vita [b] est jucundissima, To know much, is the most pleasant (or sweetest) life of all.

The second Concord.

When ye have an adjective, ask this question *who?* or *what?* and the word that answereth to the question, shall be the substantive to it.

The adjective, whether it be a noun, pronoun, or participle, agreeth with his Substantive in case, gender and number: as, [a] Amicus [b] certus in [a] re [b] incertâ cernitur, A sure friend is tryed in a doubtful matter. [a] Homo [b] armatus, a man armed. [a] Ager [b] colendus, A field to be tilled. [b] Hic [a] vir, This man. [b] Meus [a] herus est, It is my master.

Where note, that the Masculine gender is more worthy than the Feminine, and the Feminine more worthy than the Neuter.

Many Substantives singular having a conjunction copulative coming between them, will have an adjective plural, which adjective shall agree with the Substantive of the most worthy gender: as, [a] Rex & Regina [b] beati, The King and Queen are blessed.

The third Concord.

When ye have a Relative, ask this question *who?* or *what?* and the word that answereth to the question shall be the antecedent to it.

The antecedent most commonly is a word that goeth before the relative, and is rehearsed again of the relative.

The relative agreeth with his antecedent in gender, number, and person: as, [a] Vir sapit [b] qui pauca loquitur, That man is wise that speaketh few things or words.

Sometime the Relative hath for his Antecedent the whole reason that goeth before him, and then he shall be put in the neuter gender, and singular number: as, [a] In tempore veni, [b] quod omnium rerum est primum, I came in season which is the chiefest thing of all. But if the Relative be referred to two clauses or more, then the relative shall be put in the plural number: as, [a] Tu multum dormis, & [a a] sæpe potas, [b] quæ ambo sunt corpori inimica, Thou sleepest much and drinkest often, both which things are nought for the body.

When this English *that* may be turned into this English *which*, it is a relative; otherwise it is a conjunction, which in Latin is called quòd, or ut: and in making Latin it may elegantly be put away by turning the Nominative case into the Accusative, and the Verb into the Infinitive mood: as, Gaudeo [a] quòd tu bene [b] vales: Gaudeo [a] te bene [b] valere, I am glad that thou art in good health. Jubeo [a] ut tu [b] abeas: Jubeo [a] te [b] abire, I bid that thou go hence.

Many antecedents singular, having a Conjunction copulative between them, will have a relative plural, which relative shall agree with the antecedent of the most worthy gender: as, [a] Imperium & [a a] dignitas [b] quæ petiisti, The rule and dignity which thou hast required.

But in things not apt to have life, the neuter gender is most worthy: yea, and in such a case, though the Substantives or Antecedents be of the masculine, or of the feminine gender, and none of them of the neuter, yet may the Adjective or Relative be put in the neuter gender: as, [a] arcus & [a a] calami sunt [b] bona, The bow and arrows be good. [a] Arcus & [a a] calami [b] quæ fregisti, The bow and arrows which thou hast broken.

The

The Case of the Relative.

When there cometh no Nominative case betweꝛn the Relative and the Verb, the Relative shall be the Nominative Case to the Verb: as, Miser est [a] qui nummos [b] admiratur, Wꝛetched is that perſon which is in love with mony.

But when there cometh a Nominative case betweꝛn the Relative and the Verb, the Relative shall be ſuch caſe as the Verb will have after him: as, Felix [b] quem [aa] faciunt aliena [a] pericula cautum, Happy is he whom other menꝰ harms do make to beware.

As the Relative may be the Nominative caſe to the Verb, ſo it may be the ſubſtantive to the adjective that is joyned with, oꝛ that cometh after him: as, Divitias amare noli, [a] quod omnium eſt [b] ſordidiſſimum, Love not thou richeꝰ, which to do is the moſt beggarly thing in the woꝛld.

Nouns Interrogatives and Indeſinites follow the rule of the Relative: as, Quis, uter, qualis, quantus, quotus, &c. which evermoꝛe come before the Verb like as the Relative doth: as, Hei mihi, qualis erat! Talis erat, [b] qualem nunquam [a] vidi.

Yet here is to be underſtood and noted, that the Relative is not always governed of the Verb that he cometh before, but ſometimes of the Infinitive mood that cometh after the Verb: as, [b] Quibus voluiſti me gratias [a] agere, egi, What perſons thou willedſt me to thank, I have thanked.

Sometime of a participle: as, [b] Quibus rebus [a] adductus feciſti? With what things moved didſt thou it?

Sometime of the Gerund: as, [b] Quæ nunc non eſt [a] narrandi locus, Which things at this preſent is no time to tell.

Sometime of the Pꝛepoſition ſet before him: as, [b] Quem [a] in locum deducta res ſit, vides, Unto what ſtate the matter is now bꝛought thou ſeeſt.

Sometime of the substantive that it doth accord with: as, Senties [b] qui [a] vir siem, Thou shalt perceive what a fellow I am. Albeit in this manner of speaking, qui is an indefinite, and not a relative.

Sometime of a noun Partitive or Distributive: as, [b] Quarum rerum [a] utram minus velim, non facile possum existimare, Of the which two things whether I would with less will have, I cannot easily esteem.

Sometime it is put in the Genitive case, by reason of a Substantive coming next after him: as, Ego illum non novi, [b] cujus [a] causâ hoc incipis, I knew him not for whose cause thou beginest this matter.

Sometime it is otherwise governed of a noun Substantive: as, Omnia tibi dabuntur, [b] quibus [a] opus habes, All things shall be given thee which thou hast need of.

Sometime of an Adverb: as, [b] Cui utrùm [a] obviam procedam, nondum statui, Whom whether I will go to meet with, I have not yet determined.

Sometime it is put in the ablative case with this sign *than*, and is governed of the comparative degree coming after him: as, Uterè virtute, [b] quâ nihil est [a] melius, Use vertue, than the which nothing is better.

Sometime it is not governed at all, but is put in the ablative case absolute, as, Quantus erat Julius Cæsar, [a b] quo Imperatore, Romani primùm Britannium ingressi sunt? How worthy a man was Julius Cæsar, under whose conduct the Romans first entred into Britain.

Also when it signifieth an instrument wherewith a thing is to be done, it is put in the ablative case: as, Ferrum habuit [b] quo se [a] occideret, He had a knife wherewith he would have slain himself.

When a Relative cometh between two Substantives of divers genders, it may indifferently

accord

accord with either of them: as, [a] Avis, [b] quæ passer appellatur; or Avis, [b] qui [a] passer appellatur, The bird which is called a sparrow. Yea, though the Substantives be of divers numbers also: as, Estne ea [a] Lutetia, [b] quam nos Parisios dicimus? Is not that called Lutetia, that we do call Paris? Or else, Estne ea Lutetia, [b] quos nos [a] Parisios dicimus?

Constructions of nouns Substantives.

When two Substantives come together betokening divers things, the latter shall be the genitive case: as, [a] Facundia [b] Ciceronis, The eloquence of Cicero. [a] Opus [b] Virgilii, The work of Virgil. [a] Amator [b] studiorum, A lover of studies. [a] Dogma [b] Platonis, The opinion of Plato. But if they belong both to one thing, they shal be put both in one case: as, [a] Pater meus [a] vir amat me [b] puerum, My Father being a man, loveth me a child.

When the English of this word res is put with an adjective, ye may put away res, and put the adjective in the neuter gender, like a Substantive: as, [a b] Multa me impedierunt, many things have letted me. And being so put it may be the Substantive to an Adjective: as, [a] Pauca his [b] similia, A few things like unto these. [a] Nonnulla [b] hujusmodi, Many things of like sort.

An Adjective in the neuter gender put alone without a substantive, standeth for a substantive, and may have a genitive case after him, as if it were a substantive: as, [a] Multum [b] lucri, Much gain. [a] Quantum [b] negotii? How much business? [a] Id [b] operis, That work.

Words importing indument of any quality or property, to the praise or dispraise of a thing, coming after a noun Substantive, or a verb Substantive, may be put in the Ablative case, or in the

genitive: as, [a] Puer [b] bona indole, or [a] Puer [b] bonæ indolis, A child of a good towardnesse. [a] Puer [b] boni ingenii, or [a] Puer [b] bono ingenio, A child of a good wit.

Opus and usus, when they be Latin for need, require an Ablative case: as, [a] Opus est mihi tuo [b] judicio, I have need of thy judgment. Viginti [b] minis [a] usus est filio, My son hath need of twenty pounds.

Constructions of Adjectives.

The Genitive case.

Adjectives that signifie desire, knowledge, remembrance, ignorance or forgetting, and such other like, require a genitive case: as, [a] Cupidus [b] auri, Covetous of mony. [a] Peritus [b] belli, Expert of warfare. [a] Ignarus [b] omnium, Ignorant of all things. [a] Fidens [b] animi, Bold of heart. [a] Dubius [b] mentis, Doubtful of mind. [a] Memor [b] præteriti, Mindful of that is past. [a] Reus [b] furti, Accused of theft.

Nouns Partitives and certain Interrogatives, with certain nouns of number, require a genitive case: as, Aliquis, uter, neuter, nemo, nullus, solus, unus, medius, quisque, quisquis, quicunque, quidam, quis, for aliquis, or quis an Interrogative: as, Unus, duo, tres; primus, secundus, tertius, &c. as, [a] Aliquis [b] nostrum. [a] Primus [b] omnium.

When a question is asked, the answer in Latin must be made by the same case of a noun, pronoun or participle, and the same tense of a Verb, that the question is asked by: as, [a] Cujus est fundus? [b] Vicini. Quid [a] agitur in ludo literario? [b] Studetur. Except a question be asked by Cujus, ja, jum: as, [a] Cuja est sententia? [b] Ciceronis. Or by a word that may govern divers cases: as, [b] Quanti [a] emisti librum? [b] Parvo. Or except I must answer by one of these possessives, Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester: as, [a] Cujus est domus? [b] non vestra, sed [bb] nostra.

Noun a

Nouns of the comparative and the ſuperlative degree, being put partitively, that is to ſay, having after them this engliſh *of*, or *among*, require a genitive caſe: as, [b]Aurium [a]mollior eſt ſiniſtra, Of the ears, the left is the ſofter. Cicero [b] Oratorum [a] eloquentiſſimus, Cicero the moſt eloquent of Orators.

Nouns of the comparative degree, having *than* or *by* after them, do cauſe the word following to be the ablative caſe: as, [a] Frigidior [b] glacie, More cold than ice. [a] Doctior [b] multo, Better learned by a great deal. Uno [b] pede [a] altior, Higher by a foot.

The Dative Caſe.

Adjectives that betoken profit or diſprofit, likeneſs or unlikeneſs, pleaſure, ſubmitting, or belonging to any thing, require a dative caſe: as, Labor eſt [a] utilis [b] corpori, Labor is profitable to the body. [a] Æqualis [b] Hectori, Equal to Hector. [a] Idoneus [b] bello, Fit for war. [a] Jucundus [b] omnibus, Pleaſant to all perſons. [b] Parenti [a] ſupplex, Suppliant to his Father. [b] Mihi [a] proprium, Proper to me.

Likewiſe nouns adjectives of the paſſive ſignification in bilis, and participials in dus: as, [a] Flebilis [a a] flendus [b] omnibus, To be lamented of all men. [a] Formidabilis [a a] formidandus [b] hoſti, To be feared of his enemy.

The Accuſative Caſe.

The meaſure of length, breadth, or thickneſs of any thing, is put after adjectives in the Accuſative caſe, and ſometime in the Ablative caſe: as, Turris [a] alta [b] centum pedes, A tower an hundred foot high. Arbor [a] lata [b] tres digitos, A tree three fingers broad. Liber [a] craſſus [b] tres pollices, *vel* [b b] tribus pollicibus, A book three inches thick.

The

The Ablative case.

Adjectives signifying fulness, emptiness, plenty or wanting, require an ablative case, and sometime a genitive: as, [b] Copiis [a] abundans. Crura [b] thymo [a] plena. [a] Vacuus [b] irâ, [bb] iræ, ab irâ. Nulla epistola [a] inanis [b] re aliqua. [a] Ditissimus [b] agri. [b] Stultorum [a] plena sunt omnia. Quis nisi [b] mentis [a] inops, oblatum respuat aurum? [a] Integer [b] vitæ, [b] scelerisque [a] purus, non eget Mauri jaculis nec arcu. [a] Expers [b] omnium. Corpus [a] inane [b] animæ.

These adjectives, Dignus, indignus, præditus, captus, contentus, with such others, will have an ablative case: as, [a] Dignus [b] honore. [a] Captus [b] oculis. [b] Virtute [a] præditus. [b] Paucis [a] contentus.

Where note that Dignus, indignus, and contentus, may instead of an ablative case have an infinitive mood of a verb: as, [a] Dignus [b] laudari, Worthy to be praised. [a] Contentus in pace [b] vivere, content to live in peace.

Construction of the Pronoun.

These genitive cases of the primitives, Mei, tui, sui, nostri, and vestri, be used when suffering or passion is signified: as, [a] Pars [b] tui. [a] Amor [b] mei. But when possession is signified, Meus, tuus, suus, noster, and vester be used: as, [a] Ars [b] tua. [a] Imago [b] tua.

These genitive cases, Nostrûm, vestrûm, be used after distributives, partitives, comparatives, and superlatives: as, [a] Nemo [b] vestrûm. [a] Aliquis [b] nostrûm. [a] Major [b] vestrûm. [a] Maximus natu [b] nostrûm.

Construction of the Verb: and

first with the Nominative case.

Sum, forem, fio, existo, and certain verbs passives: as, Dicor, vocor, salutor, appellor, habeor, existimor, videor, with other like, will have such case after

after them, as they have before them: as, a Fama a a est b malum, Fame is an evil thing. a Malus Cultura a a fit b bonus, an evil person by due ordering or governance is made good. a Crœsus a a vocatur b dives, Crœsus is called rich. a Horatius a a salutatur b Poeta, Horace is saluted by the name of Poet. Malo a te b divitem a a esse quàm haberi, I had rather thou wert rich indeed than so accounted.

Also verbs that betoken bodily moving, going, resting, or doing, which be properly called verbs of gesture: as, Eo, incedo, curro, sedeo, appareo, bibo, cubo, studeo, dormio, somnio, and such other like, as they have before them a nominative case of the doer or sufferer, so may they have after them a nominative case of a noun or participle, declaring the manner or circumstance of the doing or suffering: as, a Incedo b claudus, I go lame. a Petrus a a dormit b securus, Peter sleepeth void of care. a Tu a a cubas b supinus, Thou lyest in bed with thy face upward. a Somnias b vigilans, Thou dreamest waking. a Studeto b stans, Study thou standing. And likewise in the accusative case: as, Non decet a quenquam a a meire b currentem, aut mandentem, It doth not become any man to piss running or eating.

And generally, when the word that goeth before the verb, and the word that cometh after the verb belong both to one thing, that is to say, have respect either to other, or depend either of other, they shall be put both in one case, whether the verb be transitive or intransitive, of what kind soever the verb be: as, a Loquor b frequens, I speak often. a Taceo b multus, I hold my peace much. a Scribo epistolas b rarissimus, I write letters very seldom. Ne a assuescas a a bibere vinum b jejunus, Accustom not thy self to drink wine next thy heart, or not having eaten somewhat before.

The Genitive case.

THis verb Sum, when it betokeneth or importeth possession, owing or otherwise pertaining to a thing, as a token, property, duty or guise, it causeth the noun, pronoun or participle following to be put in the Genitive case: as, Hæc vestis [a] est [b] patris, **This garment is my Fathers.** [b] Insipientis [a] est dicere, non putáram, **It is the property of a fool to say I had not thought.** Extremæ [a] est [b] dementiæ discere dediscenda, **It is a point of the greatest folly in the world, to learn things that must afterward be learned otherwise.** [b] Orantis [a] est nihil nisi cœlestia cogitare, **It is the duty of a man that is saying his prayers, to have mind on nothing but heavenly things.** Except that these Pronouns, Meus, tuus, suus, noster, and vester, shall in such manner of speaking be used in the Nominative case: as, Hic codex [a] est [b] meus, **This book is mine.** Hæc domus [a] est [b] vestra, **This house is yours.** Non [a] est mentiri [b] meum, **It is not my guise** (or property) **to lye.** [b] Nostrum [a] est injuriam non inferre, **It is our parts not to do wrong.** [b] Tuum [a] est omnia juxtà pati, **It is thy part** (or duty) **to suffer all things alike.**

Verbs that betoken to esteem or regard, require a Genitive case, betokening the value: as, [b] Parvi [a] ducitur probitas, **Honesty is reckoned little worth.** [b] Maximi [a] penditur nobilitas, **Nobleness of birth is very much regarded.**

Verbs of accusing, condemning, warning, purging, quitting or assoyling, will have a Genitive case, of the crime, or of the cause, or of the thing that one is accused, condemned, or warned of: or else an Ablative case most commonly without a preposition: as, Hic [b] furti se [a] alligat, *vel* [b b] furto. [a] Admonuit

monuit me [b] errati, vel [bb] errato. [b] De Pecuniis repe-
fundis [a] damnatus eſt.

Satago, miſereor, miſereſco, **require a Genitive caſe:**
as, [b] Rerum ſuarum [a] ſatagit. [a] Miſerere [b] mei Deus.

Reminiſcor, obliviſcor, recordor, **and memini, will have a Genitive, or an Accuſative caſe: as,** [a] Reminiſcor [b] hiſtoriæ. [a] Obliviſcor [b] carminis. [a] Recordor pueritiam. [a] Obliviſcor [b] lectionem. [a] Memini [b] tui, *vel* [bb] te, **I remember thee.** [a] Memini [b] de te, **I ſpeak of thee.** [a] Egeo, or [a] indigeo [b] tui, *vel* [bb] te, **I have need of thee.** [a] Potior [b] urbis, **I conquer the City.** [a] Potior [b] voto, **I obtain my deſire.**

The Dative caſe.

All manner of verbs put acquiſitively, that is to ſay, with theſe tokens *to* **or** *for* **after them, will have a Dative caſe: as,** Non [b] omnibus [a] dormio, **I ſleep not to all men.** [b] Huic [a] habeo, non [b] tibi, **I have it for this man, and not for thee.**

To this rule do alſo belong Verbs betokening to profit, or diſprofit: as, Commodo, incommodo, noceo.

Compare: as, Comparo, compono, confero,
Give or reſtore: as, Dono, reddo, refero.
Promiſe or to pay: as, Promitto, polliceor, ſolvo.
Command or ſhew: as, Impero, indico, monſtro.
Truſt: as, Fido, confido, fidem habeo. (no.
Obey or to be againſt: as, Obedio, adulor, repug-
Threaten or to be angry with: as, Minor, indignor, iraſcor.

Alſo Sum **with his compounds, except** Poſſum. **Alſo Verbs compounded with** Satis, benè, **and** malè, **as,** Satisfacio, benefacio, malefacio. **Finally certain Verbs compound with theſe Prepoſitions,** Præ, ad, con, ſub, ante, poſt, ob, in, **and** inter, **will have a Dative caſe: as,** Præluceo, adjaceo, condono, ſubo-
leo,

oleo, anteſto, poſthabeo, objicio, inſulto, interſero.

This verb Sum, es, fui, **may oftentimes be ſet for** habeo, **and then the word that ſeemeth in the Engliſh to be the nominative caſe, ſhall be put in the dative, and the word that ſeemeth to be the accuſative caſe, ſhall be the nominative:** as, [a] Eſt [b] mihi [a] mater, **I have a Mother,** Non [a] eſt [b] mihi [a] argentum, **I have no mony. But if** Sum **be the Infinitive mood, this nominative ſhall be turned into the accuſative:** as, Scio [b] tibi non [a] eſſe [a] argentum, **I know thou haſt no mony.**

Alſo when Sum **hath after him a Nominative caſe, and a Dative, the word that is the Nominative caſe may be alſo the Dative: So that** Sum **may in ſuch manner of ſpeaking be conſtrued with a double Dative caſe:** as, [a] Sum [b] tibi [bb] præſidio, **I am to thee a ſafeguard.** Hæc res [a] eſt [b] mihi [bb] voluptari, **This thing is to me a pleaſure.**

And not only Sum, **but alſo many other verbs may in ſuch manner of ſpeaking have a double Dative caſe, one of the perſon, and another of the thing:** as, [a] Do [b] tibi veſtem [bb] pignori. [a] Verto hoc [b] tibi [bb] vitio. Hoc tu [b] tibi [bb] laudi [a] ducis.

The Accuſative caſe.

VErbs tranſitives are all ſuch as have after them an Accuſative caſe of the doer or ſufferer, whether they be active, commune, or deponent: as, Ulius [b] promptos [a] facit. Fœminæ [a] ludificantur [b] viros. [a] Largitur [b] pecuniam.

Alſo verbs neuters may have an Accuſative caſe of their own ſignification: as, Endymionis [b] ſomnum [a] dormis. [a] Gaudeo [b] gaudium. [a] Vivo [b] vitam.

Verbs of asking, teaching and arraying, will have two Accuſative caſes, one of the ſufferer, and another of the thing: as, [a] Rogo [b] te [bb] pecuniam. [a] Doceo [b] te [bb] literas. [b] Quod [bb] te jamdudum [a] hortor. [a] Exuo [b] me [bb] gladium.

The

The Ablative case.

All verbs require an Ablative case of the instrument, put with this sign *with* before it, or of the cause, or of the manner of doing: as, [a] Ferit eum [b] gladio. [a] Taceo [b] metu. Summa [b] eloquentiâ causam [a] egit.

The word of price is put after verbs in the Ablative case: as, [a] Vendidi [b] auro. [a] Emptus sum [b] argento. **Except these genitives when they be put alone without Substantives:** Tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, tantivis, tantidem, quantivis, quantilibet, quanticunque: as, [b] Quanti [a] mercatus es hunc equum? Certè [b] pluris quàm [a] vellem. **Saving that after verbs of price we shall always use these adverbs,** Carius, vilius, melius, **and pejus instead of their casuals.**

Verbs of plenty or scarceness, filling, emptying, loading or unloading, will have an ablative case: as, [a] Affluis [b] opibus. [a] Cares [b] virtute. [a] Expleo te [b] fabulis. [a] Spoliavit me [b] bonis omnibus. [a] Oneras stomachum [b] cibo. [a] Levabo te hoc [b] onere. **Likewise** Utor, fungor, fruor, potior, lætor, gaudeo, dignor, muto, munero, communico, officio, prosequor, impertio, impertior.

Verbs that betoken receiving or distance, or taking away, will have an Ablative case, with a, ab, è, ex, or de: as, [a] Accepit literas [b] à Petro. [a] Audivi [b] ex nuncio. Longè [a] distat [b] à nobis. [a] Eripui te [b] è malis. **And this ablative after verbs of taking away may be turned into a dative:** as, [a] Subtraxit [b] mihi cingulum. [a] Eripuit [b] illi vitam.

Verbs of comparing or excæding, may have an Ablative case of the word that signifieth the measure of excæding: as, [a] Præfero hunc multis [b] gradibus, **I prefer this man by many degrees.** [b] Paulo intervallo illum [a] superat, **he is beyond the other but a little space.**

A Noun, or a Pronoun Substantive, joyned with a Participle, expressed or understood, and having none other word whereof it may be governed, it shall be put in the Ablative case absolute: as, a Rege b veniente, hostes fugerunt, The King coming, the enemies fled. a Me b duce vinces, I being Captain, thou shalt overcome.

And it may be resolved by any of these words, dum, quum, quando, si, quanquam, postquam: as, a Rege b veniente; *id est*, Dum veniret Rex. a Me b duce; *id est*, Si ego dux fuero.

Constructions of Passives.

A Verb Passive will have after him an Ablative case with a preposition, or sometime a Dative of the doer: as, Virgilius a legitur b à me. b Tibi fama a petatur. And the same Ablative or Dative, shall be the Nominative case to the Verb, if it be made by the active: as, a Ego b lego Virgilium. b Petas a tu famam.

Gerunds.

Gerunds and Supines, will have such cases as the Verbs that they come of: as, Otium a scribendi b literas. Ad a consulendum b tibi. a Auditum b poëtas.

When the English of the Infinitive Mood cometh after any of these Nouns Substantives, Studium, causa, tempus, gratia, otium, occasio, libido, spes, opportunitas, voluntas, modus, ratio, gestus, satietas, potestas, licentia, consuetudo, consilium, vis, norma, amor, cupido, locus, and others like, if the verb should be of the active voice, it shall be made by the Gerund in di. And the same Gerund in di, is used also after certain adjectives: as, a Cupidus b visendi. a Certus b eundi. a Peritus b jaculandi. a Gnarus b bellandi.

When

When ye have an english of the participle of the present tense, with this sign *of* or *with* coming after a noun adjective, it shall in Latin making be put in the gerund in do: as, [a] Defessus sum [b] ambulando, I am weary of walking.

Also the english of the participle of the present tense coming without a Substantive, with this sign *in* or *by*, before him, shall in Latin making be put in the gerund in do: as, Cæsar, [b] dando, [b] sublevando, [b] ignoscendo, gloriam [a] adeptus est: [b] In apparando totum hunc [a] consumunt diem: And the same gerund in do is used either without a prepostion, or with one of these prepostions, A, ab, de, e, ex, cum, in, pro: as, Deterrent [a] à [b] bibendo, [a] Ab [b] amando. Cogitat [a] de [b] edendo. Ratio bene scribendi [a] cum [b] loquendo conjuncta est.

The English of the Infinitive mood, coming after a reason, and shewing the cause of a reason, may be put in the gerund in dum: as, Dies mihi ut satis sit [a] ad [b] agendum, vereor: I fear that a whole day will not be enough for me to do my business.

The gerund in dum is used after one of these prepostions, Ad, ob, propter, inter, ante: as, [a] Ad [b] capiendum hostes. [a] Ob (*vel* [a] propter) [b] redimendum captivos. [a] Inter [b] cœnandum. [a] Ante [b] damnandum.

And when ye have this english *must* or *ought* in a reason, where it seemeth to be made by this verb oportet, it may be put in the gerund in dum, with this verb est set impersonally: and then the word that seemeth in the English to be the Nominative case, shall be put in the dative: as, [a] Abeundum est [b] mihi, I must go hence.

Supines.

The firſt Supine hath his active ſignification and is put after Verbs and Participles that betoken moving to a place: as, [a] Eo [b] cubitum. [b] Spectatum [a] admiſſi, riſum teneatis amici?

The latter Supine hath his paſſive ſignification, and is put after Nouns Adjectives: as, Dignus, indignus, turpis, fœdus, proclivis, facilis, odioſus, mirabilis, optimus, and ſuch like. And the ſame Supine may alſo be turned into the Infinitive mood Paſſive: as it may be indifferently ſaid in Latin, [a] Facile [b] factu, or [a] Facile [b] fieri, Eaſie to be done. [a] Turpe [b] dictu, or [a] Turpe [b] dici, Unhoneſt to be ſpoken.

The Time.

Nouns that betoken part of Time, be commonly put in the Ablative caſe: as, [b] Nocte [a] vigilas. [b] Luce [a] dormis. But Nouns that betoken continual term of time, without ceaſing or intermiſſion, be commonly uſed in the Accuſative caſe: as, [b] Sexaginta annos [a] natus. [b] Hyemem totam [a] ſtertis.

Space of Place.

Nouns that betoken ſpace betweꝛn place and place be commonly put in the accuſative caſe: as, [b] Pedem hinc nè [a] diſceſſeris, Go not thou a foot from this place.

A Place.

Nouns Appellatives, or names of great places, be put with a prepoſition, if they follow a Verb that ſignifieth in a place, to a place, from a place, or by a place: as, [a] Vivo [b] in Anglia. [a] Veni [b] per Galliam [bb] in Italiam. [a] Proficiſcor [b] ex urbe.

In a place, or at a place, if the place be a proper name

name of the firſt or ſecond declenſion, and the ſingular number, it ſhall be put in the Genitive caſe: as, [a] Vixit [b] Londini. [a] Studuit [b] Oxoniæ.

And theſe nouns, Humi, domi, militiæ, belli, be likewiſe uſed: as, [a] Procumbit [b] humi bos. [b] Militiæ [a] enutritus eſt. [b] Domi [bb] bellique otioſi [a] vivitis.

But if the place be of the third declenſion, or the plural number, it ſhall be put in the dative, or in the ablative caſe: as, [a] Militavit [b] Carthagini, or [bb] Carthagine. [b] Athenis [a] natus eſt. Likewiſe we ſay, [b] Ruri, or [bb] Rure [a] educatus eſt.

To a place, if the place be a proper name, it ſhall be put in the accuſative caſe without a prepoſition: as, [a] Eo [b] Romam. Likewiſe, [a] Confero me [b] domum. [a] Recipio me [b] rus.

From a place, or by a place, if the place be a proper name, it ſhall be put in the ablative caſe without a prepoſition: as, [a] Diſceſſit [b] Londino. [a] Profectus eſt [b] Londino (*vel* per Londinum) Cantabrigiam. Domus and Rus be likewiſe uſed: as, [a] Abiit [b] domo. [b] Rure [a] reverſus eſt.

Impersonals.

A Verb Impersonal hath no Nominative caſe before him, and this word *it* or *there* is commonly his ſign: as, Decet, It becometh. [a] Oportet [b] aliquem eſſe, There muſt be ſome body. But if he hath neither of theſe words before him, then the word that ſeemeth to be the Nominative caſe, ſhall be ſuch caſe as the verb Impersonal will have after him: as, [b] Me [a] oportet, I muſt. [b] Tibi [a] licet, Thou mayeſt.

Intereſt, refert, and eſt for intereſt, require a genitive caſe of all caſual words, except meâ, tuâ, ſuâ, noſtrâ, veſtrâ, and cujâ, the Ablative caſes of the

pronouns poſſeſſives: as, [a] Intereſt [b] omnium rectè agere. [b] Tuâ [a] refert teipſum nôſſe.

Certain Impersonals require a dative case: as, Libet, licet, patet, liquet, conſtat, placet, expedit, prodeſt, ſufficit, vacat, accidit, convenit, contingit, and other like. Some will have an accuſative caſe only: as, delectat, decet, juvat, oportet. Some beſide the accuſative caſe will have alſo a genitive: as, [bb] Noſtri [b] noſmet [a] pœnitet. [b] Me [bb] civitatis [a] tædet. [a] Pudet [b] me [bb] negligentiæ. [a] Miſeret [b] me [bb] tui. [b] Me [bb] illorum [a] miſereſcit.

Verbs Impersonals of the paſſive voice, being formed of neuters, do govern ſuch caſes as the verbs neuters which they come of: as, [a] Parcatur [b] ſumptui, Let coſt be ſpared. Becauſe we ſay, [a] Parcamus [b] pecuniæ, Let us ſpare coſt.

A verb Impersonal of the paſſive voice, hath like caſe as other verbs paſſives have: as, [a] Benefit multis [b] à principe. Yet many times the caſe is not expreſſed, but underſtood: as, Maximâ vi [a] certatur, *ſubaudi*, [b] ab illis.

When a deed is ſignified to be done of many, the verb being a verb neuter, we may well change the verb neuter into the impersonal in tur: as, [b] In ignem poſita eſt, [a] fletur.

A Participle.

PArticiples govern ſuch caſes as the verbs that they come of: as, [a] Fruiturus [b] amicis. [a] Conſulens [b] tibi. [a] Diligendus [b] ab omnibus.

Note, that participles may four manner of ways be changed into nouns. The firſt is, when the voice of a participle is conſtrued with another caſe than the verb that it cometh of: as, [a] Appetens [b] vini, Greedy of wine.

The

The ſecond when it is compounded with a præpoſition, which the verb that it cometh of cannot be compounded withal: as, Indoctus, Innocens.

The third, when it formeth all the degrees of compariſon: as, Amans, amantior, amantiſſimus. Doctus, doctior, doctiſſimus.

The fourth when it hath no reſpect, nor expreſs difference of time: as, Homo laudatus, A man laudable. Puer amandus, *id eſt*, amari dignus, A child worthy to be loved. And all theſe are properly called nouns participials.

Participles when they be changed into nouns require a Genitive caſe: as, [a] Fugitans [b] litium. [a] Indoctus [b] pilæ. [a] Cupientiſſimus [b] tui. [b] Lactis [a] abundans.

Theſe participial voices, peroſus, exoſus, pertæſus, have always the active ſignification, when they govern an accuſative caſe: as, [a] Exoſus [b] ſævitiam, Hating cruelty. [b] Vitam [a] pertæſus, weary of life.

The Adverb.

Adverbs of quantity, time and place, do require a Genitive caſe: as, [a] Multum [b] lucri. [a] Tunc [b] temporis. [a] Ubique [b] gentium.

Certain adverbs will have a Dative caſe, like as the nouns that they come of: as, Venit [a] obviam [b] illi. Canit [a] ſimiliter [b] huic.

Theſe datives be uſed adverbially, Tempori, luci, veſperi: as, Tempori ſurgendum. Veſperi cubandum. Luci laborandum.

Certain adverbs will have an accuſative caſe of the Præpoſition that they come of: as, [a] Propiùs [b] urbem. [a] Proximè [b] caſtra.

Where note that Præpoſitions, when they be ſet without a caſe, or elſe do form the degrees of compariſon, be changed into Adverbs.

The Conjunction.

Conjunctions Copulatives and Diſjunctives, and theſe four, Quam, niſi, præterquam, an, **couple like caſes:** as, [a] Xenophon & [a] Plato fuêre [b] æquales. **And ſometimes they be put between divers caſes:** as, [a] Studni [b] Romæ & [bb] Athenis. Eſt [a] liber [b] meus & [bb] fratris. [a] Emi fundum centum [b] nummis & [bb] pluris.

Conjunctions Copulatives and Diſjunctives moſt commonly joyn like moods and tenſes together: as, [a] Petrus & Johannes [b] precabantur & [bb] docebant. **And ſometimes divers tenſes:** as, Et [b] habetur & [bb] referetur tibi à me [a] gratia.

The Preposition.

Sometime this prepoſition In **is not expreſſed,** but underſtood, **and the caſual word nevertheleſs put in the Ablative caſe:** as, Habeo te [b] loco parentis: *id eſt*, [a] in [b] loco.

A verb compound, ſometime requireth the caſe of the prepoſition that he is compounded withal: as, [a] Exeo [b] domo. [a] Prætereo [b] te inſalutatum. [a] Adeo [b] templum.

The Interjection.

Certain Interjections require a nominative caſe: as, [a] O feſtus [b] dies hominis. **Certain a Dative:** as, [a] Hei [b] mihi. **Certain an Accuſative:** as, [a] Heu [b] ſtirpem inviſam. **Certain a vocative:** as, [a] Proh ſancte [b] Jupiter. **And the ſame Proh will have an Accuſative caſe:** as, [a] Proh Deûm atque hominum [b] fidem.

FINIS.

¶ GUILIELMI LILII

ad ſuos Diſcipulos monita Pædagogica, ſeu *Carmen de Moribus.*

Qui mihi diſcipulus Puer es, cupis atque doceri,
Huc ades, hæc animo concipe dicta tuo.
Manè citus lectum fuge, mollem diſcute ſomnum:
Templa petas ſupplex, & venerare Deum.
Attamen in primis facies ſit lota manúſque;
Sint nitidæ veſtes, comptáque cæſaries.
Deſidiam fugiens, cùm te ſchola noſtra vocâbit,
Adſis; nulla pigræ ſit tibi cauſa moræ.
Me Præceptorem cùm videris, ore ſaluta,
Et conduſcipulos ordine quoſque tuos.
Tu quoque fac ſedeas, ubi te ſediſſe jubemus;
Inque loco, niſi ſis juſſus abire, mane.
Ac magis ut quiſque eſt doctrinæ munere clarus,
Sic magis is clarâ ſede locandus erit.
Scalpellum, calami, atramentum, charta, libelli,
Sint ſemper ſtudiis arma parata tuis.
Si quid dictabo, ſcribes; at ſingula rectè:
Nec macula, aut ſcriptis menda ſit ulla tuis.
Sed tua nec laceris dictata aut carmina chartis
Mandes, quæ libris inſeruiſſe decet.
Sæpe recognoſcas tibi lecta, animóque revolvas;
Si dubites, nunc hos conſule, nunc alios.
Qui dubitat, qui ſæpe rogat, mea dicta tenebit;
Is, qui nil dubitat, nil capit indè boni.
Diſce puer quæſo, noli dediſcere quicquam,
Nè mens te inſimulet conſcia deſidiæ.
Siſque animo attentus: quid enim docuiſſe juvabit,
Si mea non firmo pectore verba premas?
Nil tam difficile eſt, quod non ſolertia vincat:
Invigila, & parta eſt gloria militiæ.
Nam veluti flores tellus nec ſemina profert,
Nî ſit continuo victa labore manûs:
Sic puer, ingenium ſi non exercitet, ipſum
Tempus & amittit, ſpem ſimul ingenii.
Eſt etiam ſemper lex in ſermone tenenda,
Nè nos offendat improba garrulitas.
Incumbens ſtudio, ſubmiſſâ voce loquêris;
Nobis dum reddis, voce canorus eris.
Et quæcunque mihi reddis, diſcantur ad unguem
Singula & abjecto verbula redde libro.
Nec verbum quiſquam dicturo ſuggerat ullum;
Quod puero exitium non mediocre parit.

Si quicquam rogito, sic respondere studebis,
Ut laudem dictis & mereare decus.
Non linguâ celeri nimis, aut laudabere tardâ;
Est virtus medium, quod tenuisse juvat.
Et quoties loqueris, memor esto loquare Latinè;
Et veluti scopulos barbara verba fuge.
Præterea socios, quoties te cunque rogabunt,
Instrue; & ignaros ad mea vota trahe.
Qui docet indoctos, licèt indoctissimus esset,
Ipse brevi reliquis doctior esse queat.
Sed tu nec stolidos imitabere Grammaticastros,
Ingens Romani dedecus eloquii:
Quorum tam fatuus nemo, aut tam barbarus ore est,
Quem non autorem barbara turba probet.
Grammaticas rectè si vis cognoscere leges,
Discere si cupias cultiùs ore loqui;
Addiscas veterum clarissima scripta virorum,
Et quos autores turba Latina docet:
Nunc te Virgilius, nunc ipse Terentius optat,
Nunc simul amplecti te Ciceronis opus;
Quos qui non didicit, nil præter somnia vidit,
Certat & in tenebris vivere Cimmeriis.
Sunt quos delectat (Studio virtutis honestæ
Posthabito) nugis tempora conterere:
Sunt quibus est cordi, manibus, pedibúsve sodales,
Aut alio quovis sollicitare modo:
Est alius, qui se dum clarum sanguine jactet,
Insulso reliquis improbat ore genus.
Te tam prava sequi nolim vestigia morum;
Nè tandem factis præmia digna feras.
Nil dabis aut vendes, nil permutabis emésve,
Ex damno alterius commoda nulla feres.
Insuper & numnos, irritamenta malorum,
Mitte aliis; puerum nil nisi pura decent.
Clamor, rixa, joci, mendacia, farta, cachinni,
Sint procul à vobis; Martis & arma procul.
Nil penitus dices, quod turpe, aut non sit honestum;
Est vitæ ac pariter fanua lingua necis.
Ingens crede nefas cuiquam maledicta referre,
Jurare aut magni numina sacra Dei.
Denique servabis res omnes, atque libellos,
Et tecum quoties isque redisque feres.
Effuge vel causas, faciunt quæcunque nocentem,
In quibus & vobis displicuisse potes.

FINIS